

Thieu Says Full U.S. Pullout Is 'Impossible' This Year

FLUSHOUT—An Israeli soldier covers the entrance of a cave during a raid in which 24 suspected Arab saboteurs were captured and six killed. (Story on Page 1.)

VIENNA, Jan. 9 (NYT).—East- ing terms with all powers, includ-

Telling their East-bloc allies lately that it is preferable to be on speak-

Japan Welcomes Talks

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Japa-

(Continued from Page 1)

American passenger Robert Harrison said: "We kicked off our shoes, threw away our handbags and did down the chute. Every-

(In Paris today, the president of Belton's judo club said the hijacker was fed up because society did not respect him. The daughter

But the damage is slight and the \$8 million Boeing was expected to be airworthy in a few days.

Meanwhile, the leftist afternoon Beirut daily Al-Yom today praised Belon as "more Lebanese than

Are No Pilots

not a target driver of two things during their meeting this week: that tanks were not involved in the current Franco-Libyan negotiations and that reports of 50

Others, Oil-rich with a dowry of over a million barrels a day, the fabbyans will not go wanting for

(Continued from Page 1) comes from Algeria, but F

Libya. A good 25 percent more U.S. Canadian temperature at 1700 GMT, others at 1200.

\$15 million trade deficit that	VENICE.....	3 37	Cloudy
France runs monthly with Libya	VIENNA.....	5 23	Cloudy
for oil. Roughly 17 percent of	WARSAW.....	12 10	Cloudy
French oil supplies come from	WASHINGTON.....	12 10	Sunny
	ZURICH.....	1 20	Rain

In Mississippi

Negroes to Boycott Merchants Backing Private White Schools

By Thomas A. Johnson

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Negroes are organizing a number of economic boycotts of white merchants who are said to be supporting all-white, private schools set up to avoid desegregation.

The boycotts could stretch into several heavily black counties.

During a week of activity around the desegregation of 30 of the state's school districts, a pattern has emerged where whites are generally staying in the public system while blacks are in the majority and leaving the system to set up

private schools where they are in the minority.

The state's NAACP field secretary, Charles Evers, said yesterday that more than 400 black people from Adams, Wilkinson and Amite counties in the southern part of the state met Wednesday night at a church in Woodville to voice their support of a selective-buying campaign.

"We're not going to argue with white folks who are going to fight with them," Mr. Evers said. "We're just not going to support them if they support the private schools. If we're not good enough for them to go to school with us, we're not good enough to spend money with them."

No Other Choice

He said that the Negroes who met Wednesday night agreed that "there was no other choice." "We would be supporting the white private schools even if we just bought a package of cigarettes from some white store owner. We don't intend to argue the point, we will just organize black folk, vote right and spend our money where it will help us and not hurt us."

Earlier this week black leaders in the town of Canton, in Madison County, made preliminary plans for a boycott of local merchants. The merchants had reportedly contributed some 80 percent of the money and materials used in setting up a private white school. They did this rather than obey the government's directive that they should send their children to formerly all-black schools.

In recent days there has been much talk of selective-buying campaigns in other communities. Some of these communities include Terry, Benton and Benton, where some white merchants were accused of contributing to the private schools.

The Governor of Mississippi, John Bell Williams, said more than 100 private schools were being organized statewide. Economic boycotts have been effective in some parts of Mississippi in the past where blacks make up about 43 percent of the total population.

Whites Allowed to Stay

PELAL, Miss., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Fifty white children who refused transfer to a Negro school despite the Supreme Court's "desegregation" order, were permitted to remain at predominantly white Pelal Junior High School yesterday.

Forrest County Education Superintendent Milton Evans said the children will be allowed to remain at the school until the school board decides what to do about them.

Convicts Set Up Junior C. of C. War on Crime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The inmates at the Maryland House of Correction have a junior chapter of commerce, and its members are concerned about crime.

The Jessup Jaycees, declaring in a resolution that "something must be done," have begun a crime and drug enlightenment program to bring law enforcement, correctional and judicial officials to the house of correction for a quarterly discussion session with inmates. The first one is to be held April 4.

The project, the Jaycees said, is aimed at combating "crime, violence, moral, ethical, spiritual and physical decay."

Gene Tunney's Son To Try for Senate

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Rep. John Tunney, 35, son of former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney, announced yesterday he will seek the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat now held by Republican George Murphy.

Sen. Murphy, 67, the one-time movie star and dancer, has indicated he will run again. He is undergoing a series of physical examinations to clear up questions about his health after an operation in 1965 for throat cancer.

Rep. Tunney has been in Congress since 1965. He said that "destruction of our environment" would be a major issue in his campaign.

Exoneration of Kennedy Seems Likely After Inquest

By Homer Bigart

EDGEMONT, Mass., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Mass Street released information today after a four-day closed investigation of the most publicized automobile accident in history.

Gene was the motley throng of reporters and cameramen that had waited in the snow and cold outside the red-brick Dukes County courthouse during the inquest into the drowning of Mary Jo Kopechne nearly six months ago.

It was a most frustrating affair. Lawyers for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, driver of the black sedan that plunged from a narrow bridge on Chesapeake Bay, asked on the night of July 18, carrying Miss Kopechne to her death in a tidal inlet, had obtained from the state's highest court an order closing the inquest to the press and public.

For those outside, the only excitement was a glimpse of the star witness, Sen. Kennedy, as he entered and left the courthouse on Monday, the first day of the inquest. He was seen going in and out when he emerged.

For the first time under oath he had been asked to explain why he drove the 28-year-old Washington secretary down a lonely, hilly dirt road to a dangerous bridge that had only a deserted beach beyond. And why he had waited nine hours before reporting the accident to the police.

After two hours of testimony, Sen. Kennedy left the island and was never recalled. Some 26 other witnesses followed him on the stand. When the hearing ended yesterday afternoon, it was apparent that no new information of any importance had been added to the record.

But Sen. Kennedy's wait for exoneration of guilt in an accident that had destroyed his presidential hopes for 1972 was not yet over.

Several weeks may elapse before District Judge James A. Boyle completes his study of the 785 pages of testimony and completes his report on whether an "unlawful act or negligence" on the part of Sen. Kennedy contributed to the death of Miss Kopechne.

It was Judge Boyle who imposed a two-month suspended sentence

on Mr. Kennedy when the senator last summer pleaded guilty to leaving the scene of an accident. At that time, Judge Boyle showed sympathy for the senator's predicament, saying that "he has already been and will continue to be punished, far beyond anything this court can impose."

The prospect of criminal action against Sen. Kennedy seemed diminished at the end of the week. Aides of District Attorney Edmund Davis, who ordered the inquest, said it was "very doubtful" that he would himself initiate a grand jury investigation.

If Mr. Davis decides to run again next fall, the volatile, short-tempered district attorney would appear on the Democratic ticket with Sen. Kennedy also up for reelection. Far from seeming reluctant about putting the man in jail, Mr. Davis told newsmen he expected to vote for Sen. Kennedy.

Not is the grand jury, now in recess, likely to take independent action. Its foreman, Leslie H. LeVine, the Vineyard Haven druggist, said he had been told by State Attorney General Robert Quinn that the jury has no right to call for an investigation on its own. Mr. LeVine thought that a special session of the grand jury would need the approval of either Mr. Davis, Attorney General Quinn or of a superior court judge.

Should Judge Boyle's report find that negligence by Sen. Kennedy contributed to the death of Miss Kopechne, Mr. Davis might be impelled to call the grand jury. He could seek an indictment charging Sen. Kennedy with manslaughter for which conviction in Massachusetts requires proof of "willful and wanton and gross disregard of human life" or for the lesser offense of "driving to endanger" the lives of others, a misdemeanor with a maximum of two years.

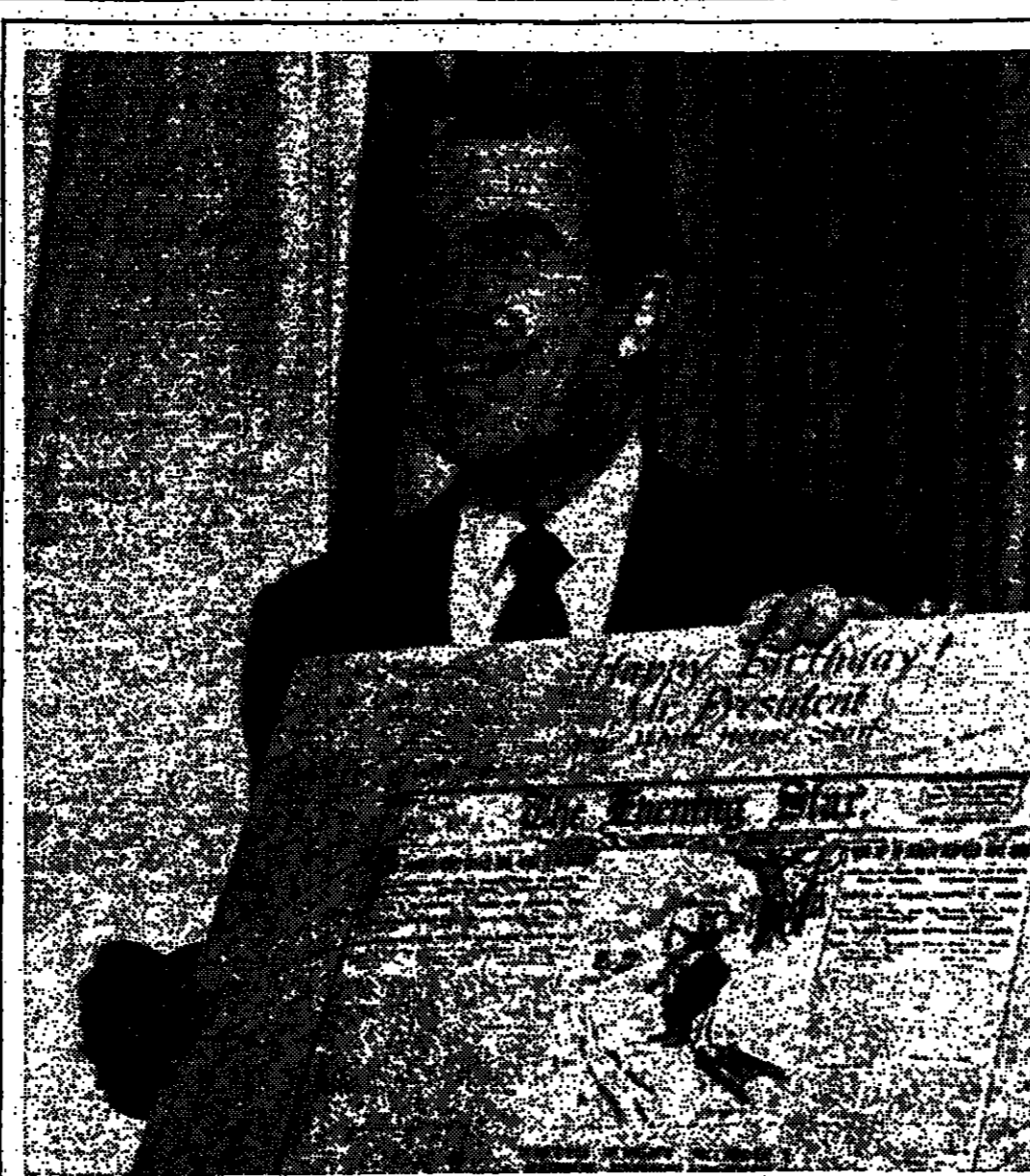
Conviction of Sen. Kennedy on either charge now appears remote. For one thing, Bigartown police Chief Dominick J. Arena, who investigated the accident last July, announced then that he found no evidence of negligence.

Today, Chief Arena said: "I have never been aware of any additional evidence. I'm satisfied that I presented for the only charge (leaving the scene of an accident) that I had any information to go on. No other information has since become available to me."

"I really think this affair is over."

Sen. Kennedy to Ireland DUBLIN, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy will visit Ireland in March, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy here said today.

Sen. Kennedy will address the biennial celebration of Trinity College's Historical Society on March 30, the spokesman said.



President Nixon displays a present he received from his White House staff, a front page of the Washington Evening Star dated Jan. 9, 1913, the day he was born.

Nixon Spends Quiet 57th Birthday at Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)

President Nixon was 57 years old today. He was spending a quiet day at the White House with his family and a desk full of work.

Mr. Nixon had but one official appointment today, a meet-

ing with Terence Cardinal Cooke, Archbishop of New York and vicar general of the armed forces. The cardinal has just returned from his Christmas visit to the troops in Vietnam and was expected to discuss his trip with the President.

At his desk Mr. Nixon faced the task of finalizing the budget within the next few days in preparation for the opening of the second session of the 91st Congress. He also was working on his State of the Union message.

Dr. King Holiday Is 'Proclaimed' By Abernathy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy yesterday "proclaimed" Jan. 15 a "national people's holiday" honoring the birth date of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

He urged citizens across the nation to stay home from work and school Thursday to honor the assassinated civil rights leader, who would have been 41 on that day.

Mr. Abernathy said he was proclaiming the holiday by "the power vested in me" as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which Dr. King led until his death April 4, 1968—and as head of the Poor People's Campaign.

Mr. Abernathy signed his proclamation at a news conference in the Rayburn Office Building, using four pens, and suggested that the document be preserved for posterity in the national archives.

Mormons Reemphasize Bar To Negroes in Priesthood

By Wallace Turner

The top leadership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons), in a statement distributed to its leadership throughout the world, has re-emphasized its religious policy that bars Negroes from serving in the priesthood of the church.

A copy of the statement, which was issued Dec. 15, was received here yesterday. It was directed to "general authorities, regional representatives of the Twelve, Stake presidents, mission presidents and bishops."

Of those receiving the statement, "general authorities" refers to the church's top officers, including the 12 apostles and the president and his counselors. The regional representatives report from their regions to the general authorities. Stake presidents are the administrative heads of collections of congregations in a locality, and bishops are the heads of congregations.

The statement said the Mormons, who number 2.8 million, believe that "each citizen must have equal opportunities and protection under the law with reference to civil rights," and then added:

"However, matters of faith, conscience, and theology are not within the purview of the civil law. The First Amendment to the Constitution specifically provides that 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.'"

At another point, in reference to those who do not wish to join the church, the statement said:

"These individuals, we suppose, do not believe in the divine origin and nature of the church, nor that we have the priesthood of God. Therefore, if they feel we have no priesthood, they should have no concern with any aspect of our theology on priesthood so long as that theology does not deny any man his constitutional privileges."

Except to confirm that the copy was genuine, spokesmen for the church would not comment on it, and top church leaders were not available for comment. The leaders were attending their customary Thursday meeting in the church's Salt Lake City temple.

Knowledgeable sources outside the church said the statement was produced for internal use. It was for local church leaders to read to congregations in explaining the church's dispute with Stanford University over cancellation of further athletic competition, these non-church sources believed.

Negro athletes at different schools for the last several years have protested taking part in contests with teams from Brigham Young University, the Mormon school at Provo, Utah. Stanford canceled its athletic relationship with Brigham Young last fall on the ground that the Mormons were prejudiced and biased against Negroes.

The Mormon practice manifested itself in a refusal to allow Negroes to become priesthood members, although it will admit them to church membership. There are said to be about 200 Negro members. Except for Negroes, all male Mormons are expected to become members of the priesthood.

The priesthood orders are at the core of a religious practice established on the teachings and revelations that, according to Mormon beliefs, Joseph Smith, their prophet, received from God. For example, not to belong to the priesthood during life will diminish the role in the celestial kingdom of eternity, the Mormons teach.

Earlier, Sgt. Groth recounted his version of the shooting, insisting that the first shot was fired from inside the apartment by a black woman lying on a mattress. He said that on his orders his men ceased firing three times while he pleaded with the occupants to surrender.

But each time the firing was restarted from within the apartment rooms, he said.

Mr. Gerber, the deputy coroner, threatened two of the surviving occupants with contempt citations for refusing to give a constitutionally valid reason for declining to testify. They are Brenda Harris, 17, who was wounded in the shooting, and Blair Anderson, 18.

Each took the stand briefly and on advice of a lawyer refused to tell anything more than names, addresses and ages. All of the surviving Panthers are charged with attempted murder and have maintained that their forthcoming trial would be jeopardized if they testify now at the inquest. None, however, has been willing to cite the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination.

Police Didn't Look for Prints On Panther Arms After Battle

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Chicago police made no attempt to find fingerprints on guns allegedly collected in a Black Panther leader's apartment after a raid there last month, the sergeant who led the raiding party said yesterday.

Sgt. Daniel Groth said that he could offer no "logical reasons" why no attempt to identify fingerprints was made.

His testimony seemed to astonish a special deputy coroner holding an inquest into the police raid in which two Black Panthers were killed.

Police have contended that the fatal shootings took place during a wild exchange of gunfire with Panther party members in a West Side apartment and have produced rifles, shotguns and pistols allegedly seized at the scene.

Special Deputy Coroner Marshall Gerber obviously thought that fingerprints would have been sought in order to substantiate the police-men's version that they were fired on by the Panthers.

Mr. Gerber asked Sgt. Groth, "Can you give us any logical reason why technicians of the crime laboratory would not attempt to seek at least one fingerprint to show the weapons had been held by the Panthers during the shooting?"

However, Sgt. Groth testified, no fingerprints had been taken and he couldn't give any logical reason for it.

Coroner's Jury

Sgt. Groth's testimony opened up several new questions about the police version of the raid and the sergeant's answers apparently did not satisfy some members of the special coroner's jury.

The raid, early Dec. 4, left two men dead—Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois branch of the Black Panther Party, and a downstate Panther leader. The Panthers claim that Sgt. Groth and his men went to the apartment at 4:45 a.m. specifically to kill Mr. Hampton.

In other testimony today, Sgt. Groth made the first public acknowledgment that police used an "undercover truck"—believed to

be a telephone company vehicle—to enter on the raid in the all-black neighborhood.

That assertion previously had been denied by State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan, whose police made the raid.

For observers of the inquest, the most surprising development was the tough, frequently hostile attitude toward Sgt. Groth of some members of the jury.

The special panel, of six prominent professional men, was created in response to public pressure when the police version of the shooting aroused doubts.

The raid, Sgt. Groth testified, was the result of his own decision, but was cleared with an aide in Mr. Hanrahan's office.

He acknowledged that a diagram of the premises was made before the men went out on the raid. It was the first public acknowledgment that the area had been diagrammed in advance.

Fire From Inside Earlier, Sgt. Groth recounted his version of the shooting, insisting that the first shot was fired from inside the apartment by a black woman lying on a mattress. He said that on his orders his men ceased firing three times while he pleaded with the occupants to surrender.

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Union Posts \$50,000 Reward

U.S. to Investigate Election Of UMW After Three Murders

CLARKSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Labor Secretary George P. Shultz last night ordered an investigation into the United Mine Workers of America election that some miners believe led to the murders of UMW official Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

Mr. Shultz issued the order a short time after the union offered a \$50,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the killers. The investigation had been sought by the union.

Edward L. Carey, UMW general counsel, said he requested the Labor Department to "conduct a thorough, fact-finding investigation" into the union's Dec. 9 presidential election because "it is our conviction this election was one of the most honest in labor history."

Mr. Yablonski, found slain in his home here Monday with his wife and daughter, lost the election to the incumbent, W.A. (Tony) Boyle after one of the most bitter campaigns in UMW history.

Sen. Robert G. Byrd, D., W.Va., said he "was greatly disturbed" about the murders and assassination attempt on Monongalia County Prosecutor Joseph Lauria. He said the two crimes "should be cause of great concern for all of us and need to be diligently investigated."

Mr. Lauria, who had launched a vigorous campaign against organized crime, was injured seriously when he turned on the ignition of his car and an explosion demolished the front end of the vehicle.

This occurred Jan. 2, possibly as close as 48 hours after the Yablonski murders, which police believe occurred Dec. 30 or Dec. 31. Mr. Yablonski's two sons, Joseph and Kenneth, have charged that the three members of their family were killed by "professional assassins." West Virginia police said Mr. Lauria's car was "professionally wired."

The police said threatening telephone calls in recent days to two union officials active in Mr. Yablonski's unsuccessful recent bid for the union presidency "possibly were crank calls." Investigators were without a meaningful clue to the pistol slayings of Mr. Yablonski, 58, his wife, Margaret, 57, and

daughter, Charlotte, 25, while they slept in their old stone farmhouse on the outskirts of this small coal mining community.

Meanwhile, thousands of miners, friends and relatives heaved bitterly cold weather today to attend the funeral for the Yablonskis. Absent, however, were high officials of the union, who had been asked by Mr. Yablonski's sons to stay away from the services.

'Peace Creep' Singer Leads Laugh-In at Chicago Trial

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Ed Sanders affirmed "in the name of a galactic substance" that he is a rock singer, yodeler, author, publisher, poet, song writer and "peace creep." Then he testified at the conspiracy trial of the "Chicago Seven."

Mr. Sanders, who leads a rock band known for its explicitly "dirty" and "naughty" songs as The Fugs, provided plenty of laughs yesterday at the trial of seven men charged with conspiring to incite riots at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Just before Mr. Sanders took the stand, defense attorney Leonard I. Weinglass asked for a brief recess because "our next witness is waiting for his shoes."

"Well," said U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman, "I've seen people come in here almost without them. He may come in."

Mr. Sanders—a bushy-haired man wearing bright blue shoes—came in. He said he would take an oath because he is a "theosophite."

"I will affirm in the name of a galactic substance," he said.

He described himself, among other things, as a "peace creep," which means "I am a pacifist and a creep in the sense that I believe in nonviolent, militant action to fight racism and fascism."

He also carried a banner that read, "Abandon the Creeping Meatball." The meaning of the slogan was not explained, but Judge Hoffman said it could not be introduced as evidence. He also said Mr. Sanders could not demonstrate his yodeling.

Mr. Sanders said he, defendant Robert Rubin and Mr. Rubin "meditated" for half an hour in front of a picture of slain revolutionary Che Guevara before making plans for demonstrations at the convention.

"Who?" the judge asked.

"Che, Che, Che Guevara, the great revolutionary leader," Mr. Sanders said.

He said he and the Rubins then walked around Mr. Rubin's home in New York with their feet inside plastic bags packed with ice to toughen their feet.

New U.S. Envoy To Sweden 'Soon,' McCloskey Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon is expected to designate an ambassador to Sweden soon, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey told a news conference today.

Mr. McCloskey's disclosure appeared to be due to a slip of the tongue. He had announced to newsmen that Swedish Ambassador Robert de Besche today deposited Sweden's instruments of ratification to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, thereby making Sweden the 25th nation to have joined the treaty.

Then Mr. McCloskey began a sentence: "Our ambassador to Sweden..."

He was immediately interrupted by newsmen pointing out that there has been no U.S. ambassador in Sweden since William W. Heath resigned his post at the end of the administration of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. McCloskey then said: "I expect an ambassador to be designated soon."

Berkeley Feminists Demand Admission to Karate Class

By Wallace Turner

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Members of the militant Women's Liberation Movement are demanding admission to the all-male karate classes given by the University of California's physical education department.

Wednesday a group of 20 or more invaded the men's locker room and yesterday about 35 went to the room where the all-male karate class was in session. They were greeted with sneers, and a few nervous giggles from some of the male students in the locker room.

Yesterday they had their ground in the face of threats of arrest unless they dispersed.

While the fundamental argument is feminist rights, the physical education department was picked for this assault on the ground that it does not offer instruction in karate for women students.

On Wednesday the demonstrators chanted "Defense for Women." Yesterday the chant was "Self-Defense for Women Now." They also threatened, "Open it up or we'll shut it down."

The demonstrators were mainly attractive girls wearing miniskirts and boots. Most of the men in the locker room they invaded were partially dressed.

The girls said they need the karate instruction because of the danger of being raped around the university campus.

"I was attacked in front of my house at 8 o'clock on a Sunday evening last summer," said one girl, "I had no way to defend myself. For months afterward I was frightened of every man I passed on the street."

The campus newspaper, the Daily Californian, said some of the girls reported 65 rapes in one section in 1968, and 113 in 1969, but the paper said the Berkeley police records show only 38 rapes in that section in 1968.

Liz Bunting, 22, a senior in English, a spokeswoman for Women's Liberation, said the demonstration was not only for admission to the karate classes, but also to call attention to the continued discrimination the feminists feel the school shows toward women.

The girls were told that they could not be admitted to the class because it is operated under the men's division of the physical education department. They were promised a karate class for women for next term.

One student leaving the karate class said of the demonstrators: "I don't think they'd like it very well. They'd have to cut their fingernails."

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Ulbricht Voices Hope to See Relations With Bonn in 1970s

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Walter Ulbricht, the East German Communist leader, told foreign diplomats at a New Year's reception today he hoped to see a West German ambassador in East Berlin sometime in the 1970s.

Mr. Ulbricht called on Bonn to adopt a "policy of realism" and grant full diplomatic and international recognition to his regime.

At the same time, he made it clear that his minimum demand at present was recognition by the West of the territorial status quo in Europe.

"Peace in Europe demands a realistic policy," he said. "Its main precondition is the recognition of the territorial status quo in Europe and the recognition of the borders that have come to exist as a result of the Second World War, particularly the border between the German Democratic Republic [East Germany] and the West German Federal Republic, and the Oder-Neisse line, the boundary between the German Democratic Republic and Poland."

Bonn appears ready to guarantee the territorial status quo of East Germany and Poland through mutual nonaggression pacts recognizing the use of force, but has not yet formally recognized the Oder-Neisse line or the East-West German boundary as permanent frontiers.

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany has acknowledged that two German states exist, but said their relations must be of a "special nature."

The Bonn government insists that one German nation lives in both parts of the divided country and that diplomatic recognition would divide the Germans on both sides even more sharply.

Mr. Ulbricht spoke in the presence of the Soviet Ambassador, Vyacheslav Dubinin, and envoys and representatives from 17 other Communist and neutral countries with which his government has diplomatic relations, according to ADN, the East German press service.

The 76-year-old Communist leader praised his country's diplomatic success in establishing ties yesterday with Congo-Brazzaville, and said he expected "the big countries of Western Europe" to follow suit and grant similar diplomatic recognition to East Germany.

He also reiterated his country's readiness to work for the convening "at an early date" of a European security conference.

Brandt Back Home

BONN, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt returned here today from a two-week vacation in Tunisia.

LA CALAVADOS

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Now Available on 20th Century-Fox Records

'And All I Ask Is a Tall Ship And a Pail to Keep Nearby'

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—British poet laureate John Masefield (1878-1967) became famous for his celebration of the sea beginning:

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky, And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by...

Alas, he was seasick all the way.

Columbia University announced yesterday that it had acquired a letter Masefield wrote in 1918 complaining:

"It is too maddening. I've got to fly off, right now, to some devilish navy yard. 3 hours in a seaship stinks. After being heartily sick, I'll have to speak 3 times, then be sick coming home."

"Still, who would not be sick for England?"

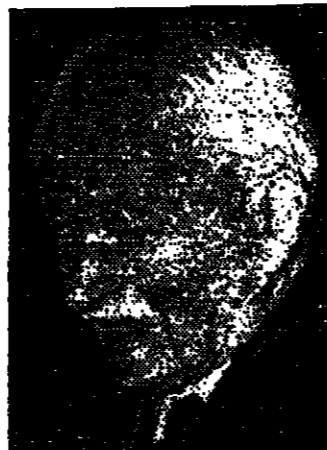
The poet was in San Francisco on a lecture tour to win sympathy for a Britain at war.

His prosaic, and heretofore uncelebrated, ode to the stiff upper lip was addressed to his old friend, Mrs. Thomas W. (Florence) Lamont, in Connecticut.

"O Captain"

Her son, Dr. Corliss Lamont, an author and former teacher of philosophy at Columbia, donated the letter to the Masefield collection at the university library.

At the bottom of the letter,



John Masefield

Masefield drew a sketch of himself lying ill with seasickness and imploring:

"O captain, stop this misery. Captains are notoriously ineffective in such cases. The most famous British captain of all time—Lord Nelson (1758-1805)—himself suffered from seasickness."

But he never matched Masefield's lyricism, the artistry that led the laureate (he won that honor in 1930) to write in "Sea-Fever," his most celebrated poem:

... The call of the running tide is a wild call and a clear call That may not be denied...

One biographer-critic was to write that "pleasant enough though it be, there is nothing in the poem that might not have been written by any youth with a gift for versifying his dreams while gazing at the Pool from London Bridge."

Unremembered

Since Masefield had poetic license, the "fever" of the title was taken in its literary—not literal—sense.

It is the poet's fortune to be unremembered for his poem "Fever-Chills" which is to be understood literally.

He tottered out of the alleyway with cheeks the color of paste.

And shivered a spell and mopped his brow with a clout of cotton waste:

"I've a kick of fever-chills," he said, "my inside it's green."

But I'd be as right as rain," he said, "if I had some quinine..."

There is no sympathy for the quivering lip. "Fever-Chills" contains these orders from above:

On of your ragged duds, my son, "a" up, "a" down the hole:

The best cure known for fever chills is shovelling bloody coal.

Papal Peace Appeal On Mideast Revealed

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 9 (AP)—

Pope Paul VI sent messages to the heads of state of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Israel on New Year's Day urging them to make peace in the Middle East, the Vatican disclosed yesterday.

The announcement by the Vatican's official spokesman, Msgr. Fausto Vallina, was coupled with a denial that the Vatican had put forth any new proposal for solving the problem of the city of Jerusalem.

An Italian weekly magazine said recently that such a plan had been sent by the pope to Israel, Jordan and Egypt.

Nest of Snakes, Puzzle in a Bag

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (AP)—

Newspaper deliveryman William Stanley, 22, investigated a bag he found in the street—but not for long.

It contained six pythons up to four feet long.

Police are puzzled over a note found in the bag. It read:

"The scientific name is Regis Python. The common name is python. Sell as many as you can, but try to save one for me."

TV Newsmen Killed In Washington Fire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—

Paul Niven, news broadcaster for the National Educational Television network, died during a fire at his Georgetown home yesterday.

The body of the 46-year-old former CBS newsmen was found in the yard behind his two-story brick house, which was damaged extensively by fire and smoke.

Firemen said that Mr. Niven suffered burns on his hands and feet, but his burns were not severe enough to be fatal.

Mr. Niven joined NET in 1966 as Washington correspondent. He served 18 years with CBS on assignments in Washington, Moscow, Paris, London and Saigon.

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Freezing Weather Hits 49 States

Vast Cold Front Paralyzes All Except Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (WP).—The United States creaked yesterday in the grip of a cold wave that sent temperatures below freezing in every state except Hawaii.

Washington had a minimum reading for today of 5 degrees Fahrenheit, breaking a record which had stood for 73 years. Dulles International Airport registered 7 below zero.

Some random readings across the country ranged from Chicago's minimum of 2 below and maximum of 2 above; New Orleans' minimum of 17 and maximum of 43; Jacksonville's low of 31 and high 41; to the 24-below minimum at Bismarck, N.D., a 1-below reading set a record for Raleigh, N.C.

Wire-service reports attributed six deaths directly to the cold wave, which also was instrumental in the closing of schools in five Indiana counties where drifting snow rendered arterial routes impassable.

Yesterday's bone-chilling temperature here was reinforced by the winds that blew steadily, gusting occasionally to 20 miles per hour.

As the cold moved southward, new fears were voiced for the survival of Florida's vital citrus crop. Protective smoke pots, burning in the groves since shortly after Christmas, proliferated as the sub-freezing temperature reached 14 degrees at Tallahassee.

Tires And Choppers

At Lakeland, in the heart of the citrus belt, it was 28, and in the tomato fields south of Miami it was only a little warmer. Old automobile tires were burned to heat the fields and overhead helicopters churned the air to keep frost from forming on the fruits below.

A water failure in Martinsville, Ind., cut off about 12,000 users while repair crews installed a replacement for a hydrant snapped off by a skidding car. Among the cold wave's victims, Wisconsin counted the Rev. Walter F. Tuschel, a Catholic priest, who apparently froze to death during a short walk from his stalled car to a nearby farmhouse at New Holston.

Chicago hospitals treated 124 cases of frostbite in a two-day period ending last night.

Service station operators in the Atlanta area worked around the clock to care for times of motorists who normally don't need their cars winterized.

And in Philadelphia, dozens of Skid Row derelicts, forced off the street by the cold, walked into the Sixth District police station last night and asked for shelter. "They're starving," Mrs. Mary P. Kelly said. "I have no room left in the apartment. I'll only people on the street this cold."

Italy Socialists Ask Amnesty As Price of Joining Coalition

ROME, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Socialists indicated today that their price for joining a coalition government is an amnesty for workers involved in strike violence.

But reaction from other prospective coalition partners was cool. Socialist party secretary Francesco De Martino asked for the amnesty in a report to the party directorate on talks about a coalition government he held earlier with the Christian Democrats of Premier Mariano Rumor, the Unitarian Socialists and the Republicans.

Mr. Rumor has been running the country as head of a weak minority government since a Socialist split caused the fall of a center-left coalition last July.

Reprisal Charged

Mr. De Martino referred to union complaints that management and some magistrates have filed penal charges against thousands of workers in reprisal for a month-old strike wave in which five million workers have won raises of up to 20 percent and shorter hours.

Other Socialists demanded abolition of Fascist-era laws that make strikes in public services a crime. Police arrested 11 men today, raising to 36 the number of labor activists charged with bombing gasoline stations that ignored strike calls. Magistrates said earlier the



FINAL CALL—Taps is played amid the snowy and still graves at Arlington National Cemetery during burial services for a serviceman killed in the Vietnam war.

Frustrated Scientists Admit Origin of Moon Still Baffles

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Scientists concluded a four-day lunar science conference here yesterday with the frustrated confession that they have a wealth of information but as yet no clear picture of the origin, evolution or structure of the moon.

Evidence from the rock and soil samples returned by the Apollo 11 astronauts did, however, lead scientists to a description of the moon as a dehydrated under whose surface materials were formed at extremely high temperatures.

It was also generally agreed that the moon has a history of fiery, cataclysmic upheavals, but that it has been an increasingly quiet almost dead place for the last two or three billion years.

But all their old theories espoused before the Apollo moon landings were less than convincing after what they found in the lunar samples, a panel of scientists said at a news conference.

Dr. Robert Jastrow, director of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York City, said: "Old descriptions in terms of a hot or cold moon are an oversimplification."

"Richer and more varied circumstances were involved in the early history of the moon," Dr. Jastrow added.

He and other scientists expressed serious doubts about theories that the moon is a fragment spun off from earth or that it is an object formed elsewhere in space and captured by the earth's gravity.

Most of the speculation centered on variations of the theory that the moon and the earth were formed almost simultaneously 4.6 billion years ago out of the same matter. But the scientists said they still needed to explain the "obvious differences" in the chemistry of the two bodies.

1,000 Scientists Attended: About 1,000 scientists attended the Apollo-11 lunar science conference, sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Reports were delivered by 132 teams of investigators from laboratories in this country and abroad.

Some of the facts and speculations discussed at the closing news conference of the meeting included the following:

● Great cataclysmic events must have occurred on the moon 3.5 to 3.7 billion years ago, the time when the rocks at the Sea of Tranquility landing site were crystallized. The cause of the flows of molten material may have been a battering shower of meteorites, volcanic eruptions or unusually intense heat from the sun.

● If it were a meteorite shower or solar radiation, the earth presumably experienced the same event. This could account for the fact the oldest known earth rocks are about 3.5 billion years old and that the earliest trace of life-like processes on earth is dated at 3.3 billion years.

● The moon rocks solidified gradually, not suddenly, after the heat dropped below 3,100 degrees Fahrenheit.

● The Sea of Tranquility soil is a billion years older than the rocks.

● The moon promises to be an ideal place to study the sun's activity. This is because scientists found the soil and rocks filled with traces of nuclear particles spewed out by the sun.

All the scientists emphasized it was too early to reach any firm conclusions about the moon.

Dr. Gene Simmons, chief scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Center, said: "There is a large amount of undigested data and very little interpretation. You'll see in the next six months many revisions of statements as to what it all means."

Mail for Moon Rocks

HOUSTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Pieces of the moon returned by Apollo-12 in November will probably be mailed to U.S. scientists in early February.

The Manned Spacecraft Center has asked space agency headquarters for permission to do so, eliminating the elaborate security precautions that required scientists to call for their samples in person after Apollo-11.

Samples would be sent to foreign investigators by diplomatic pouch under the new proposal.

Federal Units Aim at Biafra From 3 Sides

Town Reported Taken After Heavy Fighting

LAGOS, Jan. 9 (AP).—Federal units knifed through a severed-off section of Biafra and seized Aro Chuku, reliable sources said today. Now Nigerian troops threaten the heart of Biafra from three directions.

It was one of the most significant actions since the early months of the 20-month war of secession. Casualties were heavy on both sides, with each using aircraft for close-in support.

Between Umuahia and Ikot Ekpene, federal troops drove straight to Aro Chuku on the Cross River, about 70 miles northeast of Port Harcourt.

Airstrip Threatened

Third Marine Commando troops drew near Oguata at the other side of Biafra, a river town within the 13-mile range from Uli airstrip of Nigeria's new Soviet-built 122 mm guns.

The 1st division was below Okigwi, north-central Biafra, poised to thrust toward Uli, 45 miles west, on a road straight through the Biafran capital of Orlu. A two-pronged attack threatens Newi, also within shelling distance of Uli.

Federal units are massing just outside of the crossroads town of Owerri, the last major Biafran town left, and are reliably reported to be days away from taking it.

The heavily reinforced 2d Division is along the Niger River at Biafra's west, where it is reported ready to try a risky crossing at the badly manned flank.

Sheer weight is expected to make the difference as federal forces push onward with greatly reduced front lines. Unconfirmed but reliable estimates put the Nigerian Army at well over 150,000 men, perhaps four times the size of the Biafran Army.

Military sources warned the war could still drag on indefinitely but even the more pessimistic are calling today's situation a gravely serious threat to the embattled enclave.

McKay Appeals For Proof That Wife Is Still Alive

LONDON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Newspaper director Alick McKay appealed today for any sign his 56-year-old wife, missing 11 days, still is alive.

Mr. McKay defied doctors' warnings that an appearance before the press could bring on another heart attack to read a statement before both British Broadcasting Corp. and independent television reporters and two wire-service journalists.

"Please give me some proof that Muriel is alive, by letter or by telephone, because we have had many telephone calls and letters which have come to nothing," Mr. McKay said.

"I appeal to you to contact me by telephone, letter or telegram," he said. "My son or sons-in-law are ready to meet you on my behalf. I would come myself but my doctor will not let me leave the house."

Mr. McKay is a part-time director of the Sunday, mass-circulation News of the World. He and Mrs. McKay immigrated to Britain from Australia in 1957.

Mrs. McKay vanished without trace Dec. 28 from their home in Wimbledon, a suburb of London.

Ioannis Christou Dies; Composer

ATHENS, Jan. 9 (AP).—Ioannis Christou, 44, a leading modern Greek composer whose compositions combined music, words and movement, was killed early today when a car in which he was a passenger crashed into a power pole.

Mr. Christou, who was born in Cairo of wealthy parents, had over 20 compositions to his credit.

At the time of his death he was planning a music festival for the island of Chios, off Turkey's Anatolian coast, where he maintained a studio and wrote most of his works.

Geoffrey de Waldner

PARIS, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Baron Geoffrey de Waldner, 58, one of France's leading racehorse owners and president of a Paris racecourse company, died here last night of a heart attack, his company announced today.

G. William Holmes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (WP).—G. William Holmes, 47, geologist and Arctic specialist with the U.S. Geological Survey, died Wednesday after being stricken at his Severna Park, Md., home. An autopsy was ordered to determine the cause of death, not immediately known.

Lockheed Appeals C-5A Cutback

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 8.—Lockheed-Georgia Co., a division of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., has announced that it has filed a notice of appeal on the Air Force's decision last November not to fund the C-5A program beyond 81 aircraft.

Lockheed-Georgia contends that the Air Force agreed to purchase 115 of the huge jet transports, and that the announced cutback is "a partial termination for the convenience of the government of its current contract."

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France Arms the Arabs

The long-term cause of French-American friendship and the more immediate problem of peace in the Middle East are not well served by the State Department's effort to shrug off reports of substantial French arms sales to Libya.

The French government has now, after sharp denials directed to this newspaper, confirmed in principle a New York Times report last month that France is arranging an arms deal with the new government of Libya. French spokesmen state that the transaction does not involve 50 Mirage jets and 200 tanks, as originally reported. But there is no clear indication that the deal is limited to the mere "ten or fifteen" Mirages mentioned by the French.

If the sale of French military equipment to Libya even approaches the dimensions that have been suggested and acknowledged by some sources in Paris, it could seriously upset the balance of power in the Middle East. That would certainly poison relations between Washington and Paris.

The French argument that their embargo on arms to the Middle East applies only to those nations directly involved in the 1967 Middle East war evades the realities of 1970. The fact is that such rear-area nations as Libya and Iraq, to which France also is supplying munitions, are among the most belligerent of the Arab states today. Iraq has troops in Jordan close to the Israeli border and the new military regime in Libya has pledged economic and military support to the Arab struggle against Israel.

Paris does have a point when it argues that "everybody has been selling to everybody" in the Middle East, but not much of a point. The United States and Britain have been pulling out of Libya since the new military regime took power there last September and have exercised considerable restraint in their arms dealings elsewhere in the area, though perhaps not enough restraint. It is the Russians who have been most recklessly pumping arms into the region, all on the Arab side. If the Western nations cannot stand together in a common policy of forbearance, aimed at maintaining a balance, there is no hope of bringing the Middle East arms race under control.

In addition to seeking new outlets for its arms manufacturers, France no doubt also hopes to gain a larger share in Libya's rich oil deposits as a result of its favoritism toward the Arabs. That is a shortsighted as well as a cynical goal. The new Middle East conflict invited by France's arms policy could have a disastrous impact on the vital flow of Arab oil to France and all of its European allies.

According to the State Department, the Libyan arms deal will not become a point of contention between President Nixon and President Pompidou when the French leader visits Washington next month. It should. Both nations have a vital stake in promoting peace in the Middle East. To achieve this common goal they must agree on common policies to restrict the flow of arms that hastens a new war.—From Friday's THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Disease by Any Other Name . . .

In deciding last November to renounce biological warfare, President Nixon left behind an area of policy which has since become the scene of a sharp bureaucratic skirmish. The area concerns toxins. These are poisons generated by living bacteria. Hence, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency told a House committee recently, it is "pretty clear" the President meant to ban them as biological agents. Last year, however, the Pentagon reclassified toxins as chemical agents, ostensibly on grounds that they are not, in fact, living bacteria. Hence, declared the Pentagon in its House testimony, they are not under presidential edict. So the argument goes. The military, which reportedly has stored 20,000 botulinum bullets and God knows what other weaponized toxins at Pine Bluff arsenal in Arkansas, wants to retain them. Some nongovernmental critics charge that the President pulled a trick, renouncing the militarily unreliable part of the American biological arsenal while reclassifying the useful part as "chemical."

We have no evidence for accusing the President of such duplicity. Rather, we assume the matter was left gray by inadvertence. To be sure, in Mr. Nixon's CBW statement and in the accompanying White House briefing on it, the distinction drawn between biological and chemical agents was that biologicals spread epidemics randomly and chemicals affect only their direct victims. By this standard, most toxins are chemicals. Only a complete cynic, however, can believe that this is the distinction Mr.

Nixon really wanted to draw. The revulsion generally felt against biological warfare arises from the conviction that disease should not be used as a weapon of war. Surely the President did not mean that, while a disease induced by living bacteria is out of bounds, a disease induced by a toxin is acceptable. He can scarcely have renounced typhoid only to embrace botulism.

Finding itself seized of this issue, the administration may choose to extract some tactical advantage from it—by trading off toxins for tear gases and chemical defoliants. That is, it may consciously abandon its claim to toxins in order to mollify the considerable congressional and public opposition to the tear gases and defoliants used in Vietnam. This issue is likely to come to a boil in forthcoming Senate hearings on the Geneva Protocol. The protocol commits signers not to use chemical or biological agents first in war and the President has asked the Senate to ratify it. He has specified, however, that in his reading, the protocol does not cover the widely used tear gases and defoliants.

Our own view is that these agents are an integral part of the Vietnam war; that repugnant as they are, the President is not likely to stop using them while American troops are still fighting in Vietnam and that the important consideration is to avoid the kind of situation where the pressures for their use become so strong. Regardless of that, botulism and the other diseases induced by toxins admit of no similar ambiguity and dispute. They must be banned.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Italian Lullaby

In spite of a certain relaxation of tension in Italy at the beginning of this year, the crisis caused by the prolonged wave of strikes, social unrest and bomb explosions is far from being solved.

At first there were hopeful signs that the bomb outrages would shock the leaders of the four main non-Communist parties into quickly reviving their center-left coalition, thus putting an end to five disastrous months of weak rule by a minority Christian Democratic government.

But it is already becoming evident that the politicians are again being lulled into a false sense of security as the danger of extremist political action has receded.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Nuclear Imbalance

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird's statement that America may have to build new nuclear missile weapons if the Russians continue to deploy their giant SS-9 missiles at the present accelerated rate, and if no progress is made at the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), is one of the most serious developments in this field for a long time. The nuclear balance between America and Russia is in danger of tilting heavily in Russia's favor.

It is highly improbable . . . that America would ever undertake a first strike against

Russia, but by no means inconceivable that Russia might make one against America if the Kremlin calculated that retaliation would be impossible or so low as to be acceptable.

If the SALT conference, which resumes in April, can bring some order into this nightmarish scene, well and good. But whether it does or not, European countries, including Britain, will increasingly become hostages. To avoid this, Western Europe needs its own nuclear force.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Pravda on Hess

Wednesday Pravda weighed in with a reply to those seeking the release of the last prisoner in Spandau. The Pravda commentator said the background for the suggestions that Hess should be released was to be found in My Lai, the arena of bloody reprisals by American interventionists in the ruins of Arab settlements destroyed by Israeli rockets, in the speeches and slogans at meetings of West German revanchists and Nazis, in the concentration camps for thousands of political prisoners of the police regimes of Lisbon, Madrid and Athens.

Naturally, the Russian interventionists in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet-supplied rockets which fall on Israeli villages and the political prisoners behind the Iron Curtain were all overlooked.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

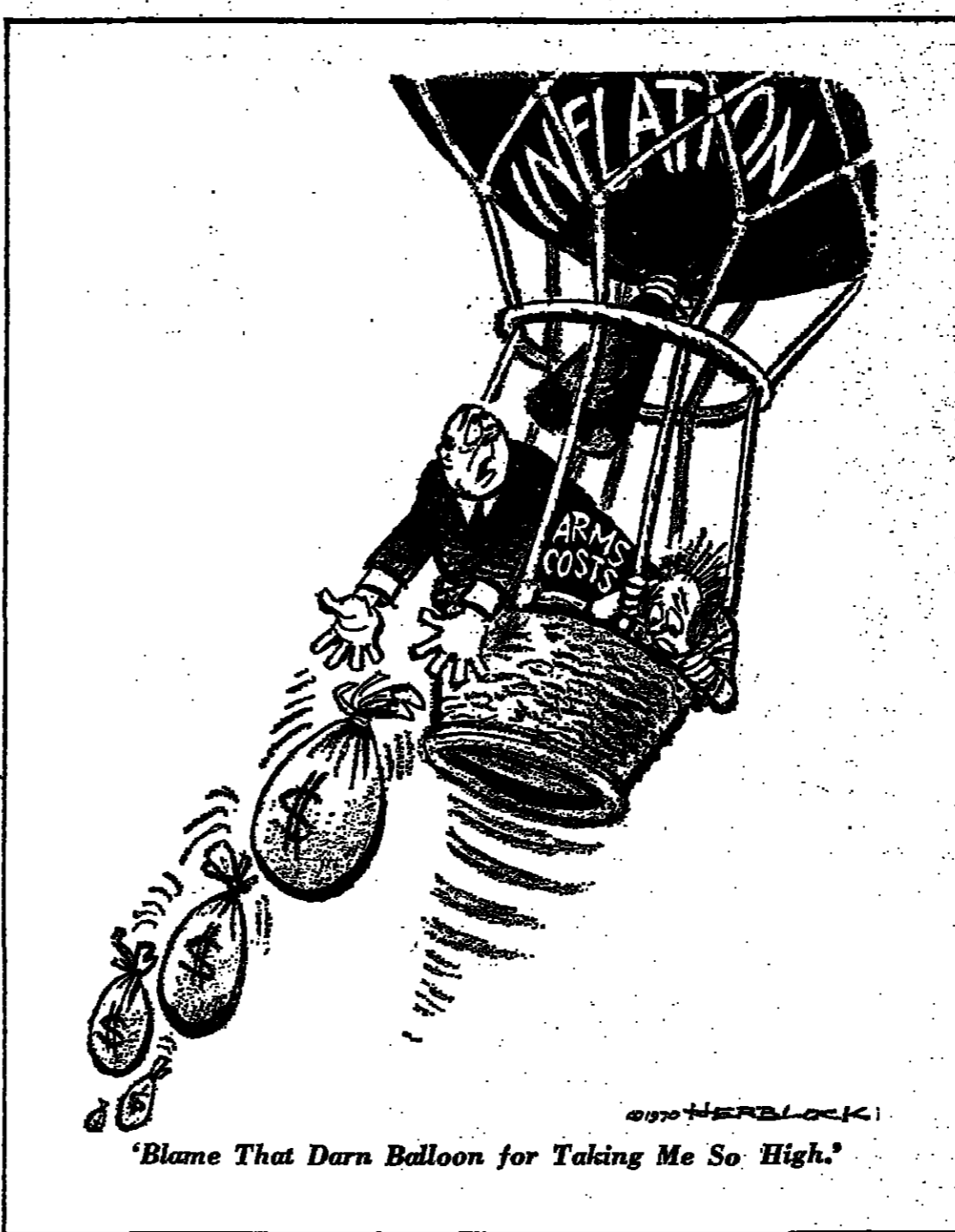
Jan. 10, 1895

BRUSSELS—An exciting debate took place today in the House of Representatives, on the fact that M. Van den Peereboom, Minister of Posts and Railways, prohibits the sale of the Socialist Journal Le Peuple in railway stations. The Socialists maintain that this is absolutely contrary to the freedom of the press. The minister maintains that the state, as proprietor of the railways, is entitled just as a private company to refuse to carry goods it considers obnoxious.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 10, 1920

WASHINGTON—In his letter to the Jackson Day dinner, President Wilson brought out the point that in his opinion, "the United States must ratify the Treaty of Versailles without material change in order to save the small nations of Europe and to insure a lasting peace." Mr. Wilson declared that, he does not object to reservations by the Senate. But, he added, "We cannot rewrite the Treaty, we take it with the rest of the world, or the German danger will rise again."



'Blame That Darn Balloon for Taking Me So High.'

Soviet Bad Faith on Mideast

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—An extraordinary display of Soviet bad faith can now be disclosed, as the real background of the recent flurry over American policy toward Israel.

The flurry was caused, of course, by the statements of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, outlining the American government's view of reasonable terms for an Arab-Israeli peace treaty. But the Rogers statements were only made, after due deliberation, on the basis of prior Soviet commitments, whereupon the Soviet government bristled at the commitments.

To understand what happened, it is useful to understand the aim that Secretary Rogers long ago set for himself in the Middle East. The aim was simply to reach agreement with the Soviets on sensible peace terms, and then to use U.S. and Soviet influence to the maximum—the United States with the Israelis, the Soviets with the Arabs—to secure acceptance of those terms.

This aim has been pursued, with great patience and determination, since the Nixon administration took office. The first seeming hopeful break in the interminable negotiating process finally occurred in September.

Israeli Policy

The Israelis have always insisted, quite reasonably, that they could not make peace without face-to-face talks with the Arabs. The Arabs had always insisted that they could not talk with the Israelis until the "occupied territories" had been completely evacuated.

In September, however, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Riad, informed Secretary of State Rogers that Egypt was prepared to consider face-to-face negotiations under the Rhodes formula. The phrase harks back to the 1949 armistice, which was negotiated in Rhodes.

Essentially, it means an Arab-Israeli conference under a United Nations umbrella, with a UN representative simultaneously serving as chairman of the conference and go-between for the conferees. This pattern for the peace talks has always been favored, and is still favored, by the State Department.

Since Egypt is now a Soviet client state, Secretary Rogers promptly

raised the question with his Soviet opposite number, Andrei Gromyko. The Kremlin's durable foreign minister replied, unequivocally, that his government also favored talks under the Rhodes formula.

This looked like the first really favorable break that had yet occurred in the U.S.-Soviet discussions. It led to a whole series of further talks between Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco and the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin.

The purpose of the Sisco-Dobrynin talks was to work out a kind of brief, agreed by both the United States and the U.S.S.R., for the UN mediator, Gunnar Jarring. The brief was intended to set forth the joint Soviet-American view of reasonable peace terms, and therefore to serve as a powerful instrument of leverage at the hoped-for talks under the Rhodes formula.

Jordan Question

The Sisco-Dobrynin talks seemed to go very well. Agreement was progressively reached on point after point, such as the evacuation and demilitarization of Sinai, Israeli use of the Suez Canal, and so on and so on. On Oct. 28, Sisco and Dobrynin completed their work, and they embodied the result in an agreed paper covering all the main heads of a sensible peace between the Egyptians and the Israelis.

The problem then was where to go from there. It was tentatively discussed at the State Department. Finally, Secretary Rogers made his demarche. He first set out the substance of the Sisco-Dobrynin paper as his view of a sound peace between Egypt and Israel, and he then covered the problem of peace between Israel and Jordan—which the Sisco-Dobrynin paper did not touch upon.

The expectation was, of course, that the Soviets would live up to their commitments by publicly supporting the Rogers demarche. If that had happened, talks under the Rhodes formula would probably be in progress today, for neither Arabs nor Israelis could have easily resisted the pressure of a joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. position.

Instead, there was silence in the Kremlin, which was finally broken by a Soviet note delivered at the State Department. The note not only withheld on just about every

point included in the Sisco-Dobrynin paper. It also withheld on Gromyko's statement to Secretary Rogers concerning the Rhodes formula itself. In short, it was a flagrant act of bad faith, of a kind to constitute a general warning.

The Triumph of Indifference

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—This is supposed to be a time of public indignation. You can hardly get to work and back these days without reading about or running into somebody demonstrating or picketing over some real or imagined grievance. Authority is said to be on the defensive almost everywhere.

Still, despite all the noisy defiance of officials, preachers, judges, teachers and parents, it is astonishing how so many outrages go on about as before, how people subside after the first few spasms of protest.

"Philosophers and theologians may remain forever at odds on whether war or peace is the natural condition of man," Time magazine observes this week. "What is well established is man's almost infinite adaptability. It has enabled him to survive and thrive, but it also enables him at times to tolerate the intolerable."

Evidence of the point is all around us. Wars, massacres, crime, strikes, slums, pollution, inflation and poverty are constantly in the headlines and on the television, and countless thousands of people, high and low, talk and demonstrate against them, but seemingly to little avail.

Helpless Feeling

The truth, of course, is that many people remain indignant "out there" but feel helpless to influence them, or subside when they are told things are a little better than they were.

For example, the news on the Vietnam war this week is that U.S. casualties are the lowest in three years—down to 65 killed and 471 wounded. Also, the State Department announced that

enemy infiltration of South Vietnam was down from 250,000 in 1968 to between 100,000 and 110,000 in 1969.

This is the good news. The bad news, now the subject of little comment, is that the war is now the longest in American history and has taken 40,044 American lives and left 363,003 wounded in the last eight years, and the enemy keeps intact in the sanctuaries of Cambodia and Laos. Meanwhile, the enemy negotiators and the South Vietnamese representative didn't even show up for this week's Paris peace talks, and this is taken as the normal state of affairs.

The public reaction to the war in the Middle East is much the same. While the Vietnam war is at least winding down, the Israeli-Arab conflict is becoming more savage and ominous, and the main reaction here is a constant flow of American Jewish delegations to the State Department to protest against Secretary of State Rogers' efforts to find what he regards as a fair and even-handed settlement.

Untouched Masses

Every few days now some new change is brought by U.S. officials and U.S. soldiers who have been involved in the My Lai tragedy in Vietnam, the latest a charge that a 22-year-old Army private was guilty of premeditated murder and indecent assault on a Vietnamese woman during the attacks on that village. But only 50 percent of those questioned in the Three Stars gasp poll on My Lai expressed moral indignation, and 65 percent expressed the opinion that "incidents such as these [at My Lai] are bound to happen in a war."

The conclusion that seems to flow from these things is that, in a vast continental country, the majority of the people are not directly affected either by the draft or the casualties in Vietnam, or by the massacres, the crime or the stunts. And that those who are affected—and those who protest even when they are not—are still not enough to overcome the feelings of helplessness or indifference among the rest.

Accordingly, the government is free to follow its will, to emphasize the reduction in the casualties rather than the total number of casualties; to withdraw just enough troops to reduce the force of the protest; to cut the military budget by 65 billion, but still leave a \$1 astronomical hole.

It is not quite accurate, therefore, to say that authority is everywhere on the defensive. It is clearly in control of the war and of the budget, despite the opposition in the Congress and the universities.

This is not to say that there is not widespread anxiety in the nation about the killing in Vietnam, about the crime and poverty and racial tension at home, but on the whole, the people grumble and occasionally demonstrate, but usually subside and leave the government free to decide.

In this sense, the President has been correct: the "silent majority" has prevailed. It is the poor and the people protesting against the moral scandal of the war and the slums who are really on the defensive, but they are a substantial minority and their numbers are likely to grow.

Romance and Reality In Africa

By Anthony Lewis

NAMANGA, Kenya.—One of the great experiences for the visitor in East Africa is seeing the Masai, the warrior herdsmen who inhabit the dry plains of southern Kenya and northern Tanzania. Of all tribes they match the dream of the exotic and the noble in primitive life.

Cattle are the center of Masai life, the measure of capital and power. In the language there is just one word for cows and people. The diet consists primarily of cow's blood, grabbed a little at a time, mixed with milk. Wherever the Masai are, there are great herds of cattle. They are great herds, moved here and there for pasture by the boys of the family. The Masai have not been bound by fences. They build their little huts of round, straw-roofed huts, then in time burn them down and move on. They are wanderers, but not nomads. They have a sense of place, regarding the political boundaries as an irrelevance.

The cultural facts are less striking than the appearance of the Masai. They are a tall people, shrewd and much given to ornament.

It is not surprising, therefore, that as the Masai come into contact with a way of life that offers greater material benefits and more security, they want it. Students of undeveloped societies say that when a subsistence group meets the cash economy, it quite quickly and inevitably wants a share. The Masai are not immune from that process.

Five years ago some of the tribe learned that cattle bred from superior bulls would produce better offspring; instead of drying up or even dying during droughts, as many Masai cows did, they would continue to give milk. Today in Kenya half the Masai cows are artificially inseminated. Even more remarkably, many families have got over the idea of wealth in sheer numbers of cattle and are slaughtering bull calves for meat.

Other Masai, especially in northern Tanzania, have settled down and become farmers, growing cash crops. They ride bicycles, which is less romantic but possibly more pleasant than walking endless miles on dusty tracks.

Corrupting Effects
If the outsider purges himself of romanticism and admits the inevitability of change, he can still rightly hope that the corrupting effect will be limited. For in Africa, as in Tahiti, the sudden descent of Western wealth into the simple society can destroy a culture without providing a substitute, turning people to degrading envy and servility.

Any country dependent on tourism risks that kind of corruption. Build a giant hotel in the bush, with a bar in the middle of the swimming pool, and imagine the effect on an indigenous tribe trying to live on a few goats or cows or roots.

The floor of Ngorongoro Crater in Tanzania is covered with wild animals—one of the spectacular tourist attractions of Africa. There is also a Masai village.

The other day a group of Europeans on safari stopped for lunch in a thicket of thorn trees. After a few minutes half a dozen small Masai boys approached through the forest, saying nothing but obviously hoping for the remains of the picnic. The African ranger guiding the safari looked at the boys and said over and over:

"It is not a good character. It is not a good character. It is not a good character."

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The Art Market

Microscopic Masterpieces from a French Collection

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The 40 objects to be sold Jan. 21 at the Hôtel Drouot are a monument to the late Georges Haumont, the collector and dealer who haunted the auction houses and was one of Drouot's most outstanding personalities.

He would have been a perfect subject for Balzac, who could have easily drawn Mr. Haumont's psychological portrait starting from Balzac's custom, from the objects that surrounded the collector.

The articles that will be included in the sale (to be conducted by the Ades-Ricard group and Paul Pescheteau, assisted by five French experts) are only a part of Mr. Haumont's collection. But they are enough to reveal his passion for historical curiosity and detail.

Characteristically, the rarest lot in the sale consists of a Renaissance set of scissors, scraper and polisher, each topped by small statues, monumental in feeling but tiny in actual size; the overall height barely exceeds 4 inches. The pieces bear the arms of Diane de France, Henri II's illegitimate daughter. While the handles are made of engraved silver, the steel parts are paragon. No one but a collector with 50 years' training and an almost perfect knowledge of heraldry could have spotted such a microscopic masterpiece. This one feature of Mr. Haumont's collection implies years, spent poring over obscure documents in even more obscure libraries.

And this is precisely what Georges Haumont did. He was born in the early years of the Third Republic into a family of well-to-do landowners in a remote corner of northeast France. It was a time when the French provincial bourgeoisie didn't think it indispensable to send their sons to the university. Mr. Haumont didn't go to college—he hardly needed to work, however, he eventually became curator of the Musée de Saint-Germain, the best museum for porcelain and pottery. This led him to attend congresses and travel more than the French middle class of his generation normally did. He retired about 1950 and died in 1967.

Haumont's implements are a part of his collection.

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A Devouring Curiosity

This summary of Mr. Haumont's life may convey the image of a drab existence devoted to administrative tasks. But it tells nothing of the other side of his nature, the almost monomaniacal passion for gathering objects, helped by the most fantastic store of encyclopedic knowledge. Mr. Haumont had the devouring curiosity of a self-taught man in the best 19th-century style. What was far rarer, he assimilated everything successfully. He had a sharp eye for drawings and a first-class instinct for the best of 17th and 18th-century objects d'art. Everything he bought was rare and refined—but never showy.

His ornamental collection of Louis XIV and Marie-Thérèse is the finest French monarchical imaginable. There are three other stamped in-prints of seals—a kind of object that has been seen in the French salerooms for the last ten years. When Mr. Haumont chose drawings, he almost unfailingly hooked rarer—always with some historical interest. There are, for example, three crayon portraits by Fragonard in the sale. They present the Bergerets, the family of the art patron who, encouraged Fragonard to take up painting and financed his trip to Italy.

Even more surprising is Georges Haumont's success when he eyed far away from his own familiar European shores. He had his hand at Chinese art, of all things, and got hold of the remarkable Fang horse. He was even lucky with Gandharan art, the specimens in the sale is excellent. Very few collectors brought to the traditional auctioneers of classical art the an exotic such as this. When Mr. Haumont bought Oriental objects, he was no longer a young man. The works were not well known. But he had that rare knack: an absolute lack of visual inhibition.

His mania for acquisition was almost psychopathic. For every object he bought, he would gather a wealth of documentation that would satisfy even the most exacting of scholars. He published many articles in obscure bulletins of hardly less obscure societies. And, in every one, he made his point successfully, always bringing out some unsuspected facts.

Mr. Haumont never had general visions or ideas. His solitary interests were microscopic like the objects he loved. He didn't keep all his possessions. He preferred to see them on time to time, buy others and sell still others. He never had money because he knew more than anyone else. But he didn't care for the money and was totally indifferent to appearances. For over 40 years, he was seen at Drouot wearing the same military greatcoat that had been allotted to him when he served as a private in the French Army during World War I. For the years the color gradually faded into the nondescript, mellow a rare medal illustrating a little-known aspect of history always seemed to come between him and new clothes.

His little villa, in the suburbs of Paris, must have been a difficult place to live in. The walls were covered from top to bottom with drawings, prints and pictures. Archives and notes of documents blossomed everywhere. Small masterpieces were to be seen in every room. He is said to have been a difficult man. But he certainly knew what he wanted and he lived a life with a seething, if outwardly controlled intensity.

A pleasant run-of-the-mill sale of 18th and 19th-century furniture and objects d'art will be conducted by the Ades-Ricard group at Drouot Monday. There is a somewhat overpriced XV century commode with bombe sides. Significantly, the monument points out that a games table with folding top the Napoleon III period will be sold. This means that this recent period (just over a 100 years) is now glamorous enough in Europe to be widely publicized. Some decent Chinese porcelain—the so-called "Compagnie des Indes"—is also included.

Auctioneers Philippe Couhrier, Jean-Paul Couturier and Raymond de Nicolay are to sell jointly on Jan. 19 and 20 a fine library of over 3,000 volumes. It contains a 15th-century manuscript with ornamental initials. A fascinating lot of those interested in European classical architecture will be a set of documents dated 1715 entitled (in French) "Description of the structure of the Port-Royal-de-Champs Abbey," with period illustrations bound with the manuscript.

London Auctions

Bargain Hunting's Harder

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, Jan. 8.—January, traditionally a quiet month in the art market, got off to an early start this year with a picture sale at Sotheby's on New Year's Day. Although not an important one, it was surprisingly well attended and produced a comfortable £100,000 (\$225,000). This illustrates a growing tendency among London auctioneers, particularly the smaller houses, to disregard the so-called seasonal fluctuations in attendance and price, resulting in good sales taking place earlier than usual.

This means it is no longer as easy as it was to pick up bargains at the first and last sales of the season. They are almost always packed with dealers hurriedly re-stocking after a good year, which is certainly the case at the moment. Sotheby's first sale of the year, last Wednesday, of mixed 18th and 19th-century English paintings, netted £24,500 (\$54,944), a good total for a "medium" sale, confirming the present buoyancy of the picture market.

Spotting pictures attracted good prices in spite of rumors that the bottom was falling out of the market. London's top dealers are perfectly stable, and distributed the recent scare to over-enthusiastic buyers being placed on mediocre pictures, which subsequently had to be bought in, causing unnecessary alarm. The terms of the sale are obvious: unperturbed and thought nothing of giving £2,000 for a set of four pictures in the style of Henry VIII at Sotheby's on Wednesday. A rather unexciting horse trail of "Bertram and a Bay Hunter" signed and dated 1800 by the artist, and a Bay Hunter, also signed and dated 1800 by the artist, were also bought by Ackermann for £250 (\$550). As prices evidently continue to rise in this field the few known artists such as Abraham Cooper, David Dalby, Robert Jutagale and John Evans are worth watching.



"Rocky Landscape With Sun," by Diana Loewenstein.

Around the Paris Galleries

CHAGALL, Galerie Vision Nouvelle, 6 Place des Etats-Unis, to the end of March.

Yet another exhibition timed to coincide with the big retrospective show at the Grand Palais. Here we have Chagall's monumental series of over 100 etchings illustrating the Bible. A close-knit mass of very fine lines gives them a curious fluidity and sometimes an almost tangible depth. The treatment of space is voluntarily naïve. The series exhibited here has been discreetly touched up with color by Chagall.

SONIA DELAUNAY, La De-meuré, 6 Place Saint-Sulpice, to Feb. 7.

Vigorous colors and geometric simplicity make these hand-woven rugs designed by 85-year-old Sonia Delaunay an astonishing testimony to her artistic vitality. They are, on the whole, pretty close to the colors and construction of her pre-war paintings.

ARDASH, Galerie Transposition, 132 Boulevard Raspail, to Jan. 24.

Acrylic ink on canvas lends transparency to these mild-mannered abstractions by the 30-year-old Iraqi, Ardash. The colors tend to be in the pastel range.

PIERLUCA, STANLY, DAY and SAUL, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, to Feb. 7.

Pierluca, who died in 1968 at the age of 42, had a sculptor's sense of the monumental, as is demonstrated in his "Grande Lacerazione" exhibited here. Day and Saul are American. Two works by Day show a stony corridor opening onto a blue sky, while Saul is represented by a rather repulsive work that lays claim to social significance by writing such emotion-charged words as "Profit," "Loss" and "Wealth" into the painting. Shably, who lives in France, is represented by a large, discreetly modified natural stone.

CONQUETE DE L'ESPACE, Galerie Hervé, 18 Avenue Matignon, to Jan. 25.

Paintings and sculpture, ancient and modern, and including works by Rubens, Le Nain, Magnasco, Giacometti, Manzoni and César (to mention but a few), make for interesting juxtapositions. The title refers of course to the mastery of pictorial and sculptural space.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Art in London

A Visionary Look at the World

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Jan. 9.—In the spring of 1967 a young artist named Diana Loewenstein finally died of the cancer which deprived her first of the use of her hands, then of her sight, then of her memory. After her death, as he tells in a most moving book "A Time To Love... A Time To Die..." her husband discovered in her studio a great mass of work, much of it delicate, visionary and serene, and some notebooks, full of tiny sketches and meditations on life and death, with a strong bias to the Zen masters.

Under the title of "The Visionary World of Diana Loewenstein," a large memorial exhibition of her work is now to be seen at the Upper Grosvenor Galleries, 19 Upper Grosvenor Street. Apart from a few large flower panels, she worked always on a very small scale—the most interesting being two series, the first of stylized flowers, in which the artist seems to have invented for herself a fresh race of blossoms; and the other series, entitled "Basic Structures of Nature," which were painted in the last active years of her life. These explore in a minute and peculiarly acute manner the relationships between the drop and the coral, the crystal and the great globe itself, the passing cloud and the everlasting hills.

One is inevitably reminded by these remarkable paintings of the Oriental masters of a distant past: The whole spirit of such art is that of suggestion and half-thought, of the ever-changing color and pattern of the world without, imposed upon the changelessness of the world within.

Each year Arthur Tooth and Sons, 31 Bruton Street, makes an assemblage of good French figurative under the title "Le Tour des Ateliers." This year's show, running from Jan. 24 includes Venard, Dureau, Tailleux, E. Roussel, Mühl, Cavallier, Brionchon, Genna, Feltin, Clavé, Pignon and Clère. For the record, it must be said that there is little wildly exciting quality here. But on the other hand, the general standard is of considerable competence and some decorative merit. To my view, the most interesting among the dozen artists are: Tailleux, with his fresh open landscapes; Mühl, especially in the most recent of his works; and Brionchon, who sweeps across large masses

of canvas in a most masterly way.

Under the blanket, and in-predictable, title of "The Possessors" the young Welsh artist Paul Roberts is holding his first one-man show at the City of Jesop Gallery, 271 King's Road, Chelsea. The general idea would seem to be to portray a number of affluent persons at work or at leisure among their possessions, which are sometimes objects and sometimes other people: the word probably bears undertones also of demonic possession. Unfortunately, the technique of the artist does not always match up to this grandiose concept; and indeed, when the idea is least in evidence, and Roberts is purely painting, he produces the best works in the show. He is, however, a very young man; and has, one would suppose, a good deal of latent talent.

It has frequently puzzled me why more artists do not allow themselves the pleasure of intimate painting of the type of which Bonnard and Vuillard were the masters. A young disciple of Bonnard has appeared in the person of Charlotte Ardizzone, showing at the Drian Galleries, 5/7 Portchester Place, through Jan. 30. There is nothing complex or difficult about these bright paintings of people wrapping up presents, people round a table enjoying melon and cold chicken, people in truth living quiet, comfortable and happy lives. One delights as much in looking at them as the artist manifestly did in painting them.

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will hold the following sales in London in January, each sale beginning at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated. On view at least two days prior.

Monday, 12th January
Greek and Russian Icons and Objects of Verto

Tuesday, 13th January
English Pottery and Porcelain

Wednesday, 14th January
Old Master Paintings

Thursday, 15th January
Fine English and Foreign Silver and Plate

Thursday, 15th January, at 2:30 p.m.
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Drawings

Friday, 16th January
English and Continental Furniture, Glass, Pictures, Stencils, Works of Art, Rugs and Carpets

Monday, 19th January
English and Continental Glass

Monday, 19th January, at 2:30 p.m.
Egyptian, Western Asiatic, Greek, Etruscan and Roman Antiquities, Islamic Pottery and Metalworks and Indian Sculpture

Tuesday, 20th January, at 10:30 a.m.
Japanese Works of Art

Wednesday, 21st January
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Paintings

Thursday, 22nd January
English and Foreign Silver and Plate

Thursday, 22nd January, at 10:30 a.m.
Fine Jewels

Friday, 23rd January
Good Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Tapestries, Good Rugs and Carpets

Monday, 26th January, and the following day
Printed Books

Monday, 26th January
Fine French Paperweights

Tuesday, 27th January, at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.
Continental Ceramics

Tuesday, 27th January
Old Master Engravings, Engravings and Woodcuts

Wednesday, 28th January
Old Master Paintings

Wednesday, 28th January, at 10:30 a.m.
Gold and Silver Coins and other Artifacts from the Wreck of the Association Part II and a small and important Collection of Gold Coins

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ART EXHIBITIONS

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Art in Stockholm

Two Views of American Life

By Wilfrid Fleisher

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9.—Two critical views of the American way of life come from Edward Kienholz, an American "moralist" artist, and the other by John E. Franzen, a young Swedish painter, recently returned from the United States.

Kienholz, 42, was born in Fairfield, Wash., and has settled in Los Angeles. His one-man show of 11 "tableaux," with another 11 in embryo, will open at the Modern Museum here on Jan. 17. The exhibition will continue on tour to Amsterdam, Düsseldorf, Paris, London, Bern, and possibly Tokyo, before winding up in Berkeley, Calif. This is the first time that Kienholz has gathered all his "tableaux"—the work of ten years—under one roof.

The "tableaux" are three-dimensional. They consist of an assemblage of furnishings and puppets, or "dolls," and are to be displayed in separate rooms of the museum. The paraphernalia, arrived here in 45 crates, supplemented by local acquisition of furniture to save freight.

Kienholz's puppets are cast from live models, and metal skeletons have been built by the artist, covered with a plastic fiber and clothed—but they are faceless.

Kienholz speaks through his art, for a rebellious American youth. He is a crusader against the present norms of society and an opponent of wars and, in particular, the Vietnam war. His morbid "tableaux" deal with sex, time, war, and death.

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**In-Depth
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of American
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ITE 8

Europeans Eye Revival Of Gold Pool

Price Declines to
Lowest Point in Decade

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 9 (NYT)—European central bankers are considering the gold pool to prevent a further fall in the price of gold, which has fallen below the official level of \$35 an ounce.

The market closed today at \$30.50, after trading at \$34.85. Gold is not sold so far in a decade. Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands were reported to be leading the efforts to organize a new gold pool.

In an international agreement, the central banks of the European countries are considering the gold pool to prevent a further fall in the price of gold, which has fallen below the official level of \$35 an ounce.

There is no binding agreement to prevent the European central banks from buying in the market individually, they prefer an institutional arrangement. This is expected to be discussed this week at the regular monthly meeting of central bankers from the European countries in Basel, Switzerland.

Although Washington has agreed to provide South Africa with a floor of \$35 an ounce, it is not clear that the country's newly imposed floor is as binding as it seems to be.

The floor in the private gold market would do away with much of the risk of dealing. It might also set the stage for a future rise in the price.

Under the Washington agreement, South Africa is obliged to maintain a floor of \$35 an ounce on the private market. The IMF announced last week that it would buy gold from South Africa when the market price is \$35 or below.

The IMF's floor is the highest of gold, the market price is probably steady when South Africa is selling only to the IMF. There would be no fixed floor. This is what worries the European central banks, which have the risk of their reserves in gold. In the private market, the difficulties are compounded by the practice of the Swiss private banks of counting their gold as part of their assets. None of the institutions is to have a direct even a temporary holding in gold on its balance sheet.

A central bank gold pool had been set up in 1968 to the gold of March, 1968. The aim was to keep gold within a small range on the London market, since high gold prices were seen as psychologically damaging to the dollar. The London gold market was fed by supplies from the Soviet Union and the United States. The pool was intended to be a joint effort in the field.

Mr. Pompidou's recent rejection of Westinghouse Electric's offer to buy out a key French electrical machinery firm was not just nationalistmania. The Franco-British Commission, which was set up to study the French-German project for producing enriched uranium, the Soviet-West German deal exchanging Soviet natural gas for German pipelines all point to a renewed European effort to be masters in their own house.

One of the lesser known aspects of the case has been the return of top management from U.S. companies to European firms. A decade or so ago, a bright young European went to work for a U.S. firm because only there did he find the opportunity to escape the dead-end seniority system and low starting salaries then the rule in European companies.

U.S. business schools have produced a growing number of young Europeans. They are now being enticed back home and given their chance by European firms scared to death of extinction unless bright management is brought in to replace the family cousins, nephews and uncles who used to people traditional boards of directors. And salaries are commensurate with those offered by U.S. firms.

Nor are American businessmen waxing ironic any longer about their European competition in third markets—especially the potentially rich but virtually untapped markets of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Congressional restrictions on some kinds of high technology trading—and especially on long-term credit—have hurt U.S. firms.

Overall, in the increasingly industrializing Soviet bloc, American businessmen have all but abandoned the field to Italian and French carmakers, German heavy machinery builders, British and Italian chemical firms, and Japanese electronics companies.

In Western Europe, the easy pickings are getting increasingly slim. Ten years ago, there were 2,000 pharmaceutical firms in France. Today only 200 remain.

Even in less technologically important fields, national governments now are aware of foreign takeover dangers. For example, a Dutch firm is trying to buy out the highest paint company in France, where the \$500 million-a-year business is split among 246 firms.

The French ministry has refused past American offers and the Dutch project may yet be vetoed as well.

Despite such protection, analysts expect the Europeans in the seventies to carry out an increasingly important invasion of the U.S. market.

Just as U.S. firms felt they couldn't pass up a foothold in the European market in the past decade, so European firms feel they cannot afford to miss out on the U.S. market now.

Officially, the U.S. government favors, and even encourages, these endeavors. Some of the official blessing is explicable in terms of reducing the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, which seems to have become a semipermanent part of the world monetary scene.

But there are skeptics who believe that the trust busters' original reluctance to let British Petroleum acquire control of Standard Oil of Ohio is a harbinger of things to come no matter what Washington says to the contrary.

For the record, however, such fears seem unjustified when the \$64 billion U.S. stake in Western Europe is compared with the relatively meager \$11 billion Europeans have invested in the United States.

1970: Turnaround in U.S.-European Relations?

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (WP)—An ironic story making the rounds claims the biggest profit margins chalked up by U.S. firms in Europe are made by management consulting companies working to save European clients from being devoured by U.S. business.

As with many cocktail circuit gambits, the only trouble with the story is that it is not quite true—it only because it is becoming increasingly outdated.

Business analysts are convinced that U.S. companies are no longer that fascinated with Europe as an investment field, after the gigantic spurge of the late fifties and early sixties.

In the 1970s, business sources expect an ever more rigorous look at fresh investments in Europe.

"Everyone who should be here is already here," one U.S. banker remarked, "and quite a few American companies who are here probably shouldn't be and may pull out."

Accounting for the relative disenchantment are such forces as disappointingly small profit margins, due to increasingly expensive labor, plus the European awakening typified by the consulting firms' success in getting Europeans to save themselves.

Looking large for the decade is the modified Gaullist legacy, spreading to other European countries, of nationalist policies designed to keep business European if it cannot be kept safely French, Dutch, Italian or German—especially in the so-called strategic economic sectors.

The European national giants—the Rhine-Poensles of France, the AKEOs of Holland—are consolidating and governments are actively pushing companies into mergers within national boundaries.

There is a growing European challenge to the most profitable kind of American investment, combining highly developed technology and high intensity capital.

Oddly enough, the six sovereign governments of the Common Market countries have been their own worst enemies in the past. Their consistent failure to adopt suggested legislation covering simplified corporation law, tax harmonization and patents has discouraged European mergers and made it easier for American firms long used to accommodating themselves to local situations.

The trouble is that there has been so much talk and so little published action that Europeans have come to doubt their own chances.

France's unhappy efforts to maintain an independent computer industry—evidenced by the slow death throes of Machines Bull, now fully swallowed by General Electric—were riddled recently at the European Market summit when President Georges Pompidou dashed off the idea of a joint effort in the field.

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End Seen to U.S. Investment Boom

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Even in less technologically important fields, national governments now are aware of foreign takeover dangers. For example, a Dutch firm is trying to buy out the highest paint company in France, where the \$500 million-a-year business is split among 246 firms.

The French ministry has refused past American offers and the Dutch project may yet be vetoed as well.

Despite such protection, analysts expect the Europeans in the seventies to carry out an increasingly important invasion of the U.S. market.

Just as U.S. firms felt they couldn't pass up a foothold in the European market in the past decade, so European firms feel they cannot afford to miss out on the U.S. market now.

Officially, the U.S. government favors, and even encourages, these endeavors. Some of the official blessing is explicable in terms of reducing the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, which seems to have become a semipermanent part of the world monetary scene.

But there are skeptics who believe that the trust busters' original reluctance to let British Petroleum acquire control of Standard Oil of Ohio is a harbinger of things to come no matter what Washington says to the contrary.

For the record, however, such fears seem unjustified when the \$64 billion U.S. stake in Western Europe is compared with the relatively meager \$11 billion Europeans have invested in the United States.

U.S. business schools have produced a growing number of young Europeans. They are now being enticed back home and given their chance by European firms scared to death of extinction unless bright management is brought in to replace the family cousins, nephews and uncles who used to people traditional boards of directors. And salaries are commensurate with those offered by U.S. firms.

Nor are American businessmen waxing ironic any longer about their European competition in third markets—especially the potentially rich but virtually untapped markets of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Congressional restrictions on some kinds of high technology trading—and especially on long-term credit—have hurt U.S. firms.

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Eastern Europe Seeks Greater Role in Trade

By Dan Morgan

BONN (WP)—Call it convergence, or thaw, or simply pragmatism, Eastern Europe is training toward an era of unprecedented trade with the West as it enters the 1970s.

In almost every field—technical, scientific, consumer goods, even raw materials—the Communist governments are seeking more exchange and cooperation with the West, particularly with West Germany.

In retrospect, the Comecon (Communist Common Market) summit meeting early in 1969 may have been as significant in the economic sphere as some of the political summits that followed, for it gave the go-ahead for an era of trade deals with the West that is virtually certain to influence the whole East-West dialogue.

In December, the Soviet Union agreed to provide the West Germans with 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year by 1977, in return for more than one million tons of pipeline from the West Germans, at a price to be worked out.

Mercedes and Volkswagen are sniffing the winds to see if they can get into the promising Soviet car market in competition with Fiat, which got there first.

Meanwhile, the other East European capitals are determined to follow the Soviet example. This is what the Polish-West German trade negotiations, which started in late 1968, are all about. Although rumors of credits of some half billion dollars from the Germans are stoutly denied, there is no doubt that Bonn is prepared to encourage the new tendencies in Warsaw.

Next year, Hungary will start trade negotiations in Bonn, and talks will also commence with the Romanians aimed at new credits and at refinancing Bucharest's debt to Bonn.

There are complex combinations of factors at play in the Eastern turn to the West. Most important, it has become obvious to even the most orthodox planners that Moscow can no longer supply sufficient investment capital for a spurt into the 1970s. Both Poland and Czechoslovakia have been disappointed this year in their efforts to scrounge hard currency credits from the Kremlin to buy the Western technology they want.

The huge Soviet market for low quality goods was a blessing for the East Europeans during the period of industrialization in the 1950s, and even the 1960s. But it has become clear to the new technocrats and pragmatists in the East that if they are to have access to the technology of the 1970s, some way must be found to develop quality products for which the West is willing to pay in freely convertible currencies.

These pragmatists can also be expected to demand more play for market forces. By definition that means giving not only branches of industry, but even individual enterprises, a freer hand to negotiate directly with firms in the West.

At the root of the Communist moves toward West Germany and West Europe there may also be concern that the Common Market is heading for a revival, and that its extension, with England, could tend to discourage growth in trade with the East. Indeed, East Europeans have resented this polarization in reshaping further "integration" in Comecon.

In some respects the Soviet Union now has no choice but to give its allies more freedom in dealing with the West. Moscow has already told its partners, for example that it can not go on filling their oil needs. Estimates are that by 1980 Eastern Europe will have to import 100 million tons of crude oil a year from non-Communist sources.

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Data Released On Mobil Oil Find in Alaska

First Test Production
Figures on North Slope

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Mobil Oil Corp. announced yesterday the first actual production test results of oil drilling on the North Slope of Alaska and said the results indicated that the wells there had "good producing characteristics" and "significant potential."

Mobil said tests of five successful wells had produced medium-gravity oil at rates ranging from 1,280 to 3,000 barrels a day from the principal producing horizon of the Prudhoe Bay field.

Mobil and several other companies previously had announced finds on the North Slope but had not reported the amount produced in tests. The testing process was complicated by the tight security that was in effect before the \$800 million sale of North Slope leases last September.

The Mobil wells were drilled in conjunction with Phillips Petroleum and Standard Oil of California on tracts they held before the lease sale.

Commenting on the test results, Raleigh Warner Jr., chairman of Mobil, said: "The North Slope can represent an important addition to this nation's crude oil reserves. Only with the continuation of a reasonable import control program, however, will it be economically desirable for oil companies to continue their search for additional reserves in remote and difficult areas such as this."

Mobil said a sixth well also found oil but had not been tested yet. Two other wells drilled on acreage held by Mobil and Phillips did not encounter commercially productive zones and will not be tested, it said.

Mobil had a net interest in 47,200 acres of North Slope land before the September lease sale. It acquired a net interest in 62,000 additional acres in the sale at a cost of \$68.5 million.

Swift Plan Approved
TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—A marketing agreement between Swift and Co. and Nippon Ham Co., a Japanese meat processor has been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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Each one of these men is a well-known professional in his own field of real estate. But collectively they represent what must be one of the strongest advisory boards in the real estate investment business.

They consult with the Fund Manager on prospective real estate investments and on investment policy. They're the kind of assurance you need when considering investments in the dynamically growing U.S. real estate market.

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A Modest Setback Hits N.Y.; Franchising Issues Easier

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Some franchising issues were hitting in Lum's, which reached a new low by declines today as the New York Stock Exchange closed out its first full week of 1970 with a mild retreat.

The Dow Jones industrial average dipped 3.95 to 798.11. This brought its total loss for the week to 11.09 points.

On Dec. 17, the blue-chip barometer had finished at 799.63, its lowest level since October, 1968, and some Wall Street analysts believe the market may retest this low before building a base for any prolonged rally.

Tight credit and a squeeze on corporate profits continue to loom as the basic uncertainties confronting the stock market in 1970.

Lum's, an operator and franchisor of fast-service restaurants, fell 3 1/8 to 16 7/8 as it paced

Del Monte Profit
Drops Sharply in
Second Quarter

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—Del Monte Industries dropped 2 1/8 to 38 3/4 and Kenbury Fried Chicken slipped 1 1/4 to 46 3/4. However, Denny's Restaurants added 3/8 to 23 1/2. Select franchising issues scored huge gains in the 1967-68 market.

Turnover eased to 938 million shares from the previous 10.67 million shares.

Chamour stocks forged ahead to include these gains: Itek, up 4 3/4 to 71 1/8; Memorex, up 3 1/4 to 158 3/4; Polaroid, up 2 1/4 to 130 3/4; Burroughs, up 3 to 167 1/4; and Walt Disney, up 3 3/4 to 135 3/4.

Burroughs and Disney were among the 17 issues making new 1969-70 highs, along with Friser, up 3 to 107 1/2, and Pittston, up 1 1/2 to 84 3/4.

Canada Puts Limits
On Exports of Copper

TORONTO, Jan. 9 (AP)—Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. has become the third Canadian copper producer to receive a government directive restricting copper exports.

It must set aside 40 percent more of its copper output for the domestic market in 1970. Noranda Mines and International Nickel of Canada received similar orders recently.

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Manager Applications Invited

H. Adams Ashforth, Member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New York and a Trustee of the Bowers Savings Bank as well as member of their respective real estate committees. Formerly Governor, Real Estate Board of New York.

Vincent A. Carozza, Real estate developer and consultant. Formerly associated with Main Place, 10-acre downtown Dallas development.

Henry N. Cobb, Architect with broad experience in urban land development. Architect for Place Ville Marie, \$110 million commercial and civic complex downtown Montreal.

Vincent Ponto, City Planning Consultant. Work includes Place Ville Marie, Place Bonaventure, Montreal; Central Business District, Dallas; Christian Science Church Center, Boston.

German GNP Soars 11.8%

WASHINGTON, West Germany, Jan. 9 (AP)—West Germany's 1969 national product soared 11.8 percent to 592.1 billion marks (\$161.78 billion at present rates) in 1969, the Federal Statistical Office reported today.

The GNP jump was the biggest in the 64 years registered in the office said. In 1968, the rise was 7.2 percent.

The 1969 GNP price index increased by 9 percent, double the 1968 rate. Productivity, however, did not rise as steeply as it did the previous year—4.5 percent in 1969, compared with 7.1 percent in 1968.

Capital spending increased 19 percent from 110.4 billion marks in 1968 and public spending increased 11 percent from 83.7 billion marks in 1968, during which only a 3.5 percent rise was recorded.

Imports of goods and services rose 19 percent from 107.8 billion marks (\$29.4 billion) in 1968, while exports of goods and services went up 13.2 percent from 126.2 billion marks.

Based on preliminary figures, West Germany's 1969 trade surplus was about 15.5 billion marks in 1969 (\$4.2 billion), down 2.9 billion marks from 1968 levels.

Year-End Aberrations Noted

Subtle Easing Seen in Fed Credit Restraint

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Hints of a subtle easing in the Federal Reserve System's program of monetary restraint were all around last week. But it would take a brave analyst to predict that credit policy had, in fact, changed.

The monetary base, a key indicator of the central bank's actions, continued to show a rate of growth substantially above that which has been characteristic since the last tightening of credit policy in June.

Net borrowed reserves, a widely followed but highly erratic and sometimes meaningless measure, were estimated to have averaged \$648 million a day, while the borrowings of commercial banks from the reserve system averaged \$854 million.

Both averages were well under the levels that have been typical recently.

The nation's money supply shot up a remarkable \$5 billion in the

Jobless Rate In U.S. Keeps To Low Level

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—The Labor Department announced today that the unemployment rate for December was 3.4 percent, unchanged from the low November level.

For the year ending in December the overall unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, compared with 3.6 percent in the boom year of 1968.

The jobless figure is generally viewed as a barometer of current economic trends, so a rise would have been taken as a sign that U.S. anti-inflationary policies were taking hold.

The fact that it did not rise could, some feel, discourage or at least delay any loosening of the present stringent monetary policies.

But, as an official of the Bureau of Labor Statistics cautioned today, one indicator should not be used to judge the state of the entire economy.

It had been generally expected that the unemployment rate would increase toward September's 4 percent level. The jobless figure slipped to 3.4 percent in October, dropping a full half-point in November.

German GNP Soars 11.8%

WASHINGTON, West Germany, Jan. 9 (AP

Stocks and Div. in \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chge
Kaiser p13.50	1 100	109	108	106	-1	
Inglis Oil 1	24	36	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	"

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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Shares		Bid		Ask		Bid		Ask	
Jan. 6	536,363	458.27	4.536	Deut. Bank	422.50	NEW YORK (AP)			
Jan. 5	704,148	480.57	2,600	Dresde Bank	327.50	The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.			
Jan. 3	474,338	350.27	1,104	Gels Berge	90.30	NEW YORK (AP)			
				Hoescher	234.40	The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.			
				Fin. Par. B.P.	276.70	NEW YORK (AP)			
						The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.			

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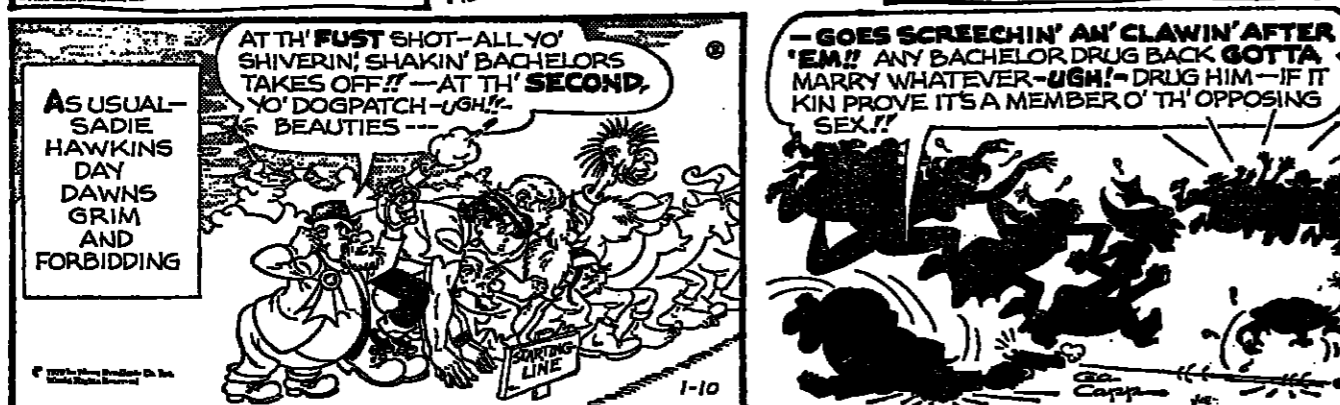
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUS SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



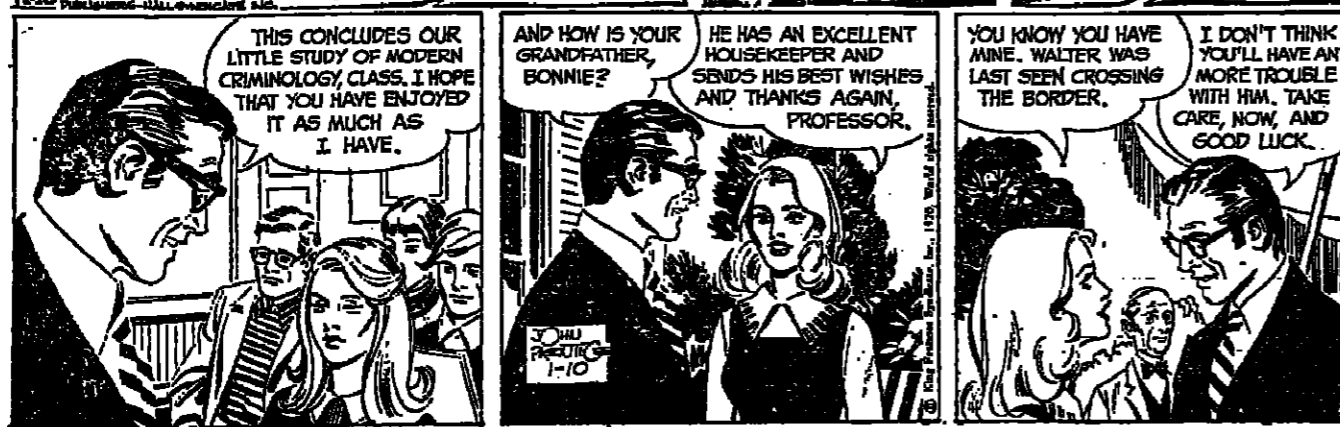
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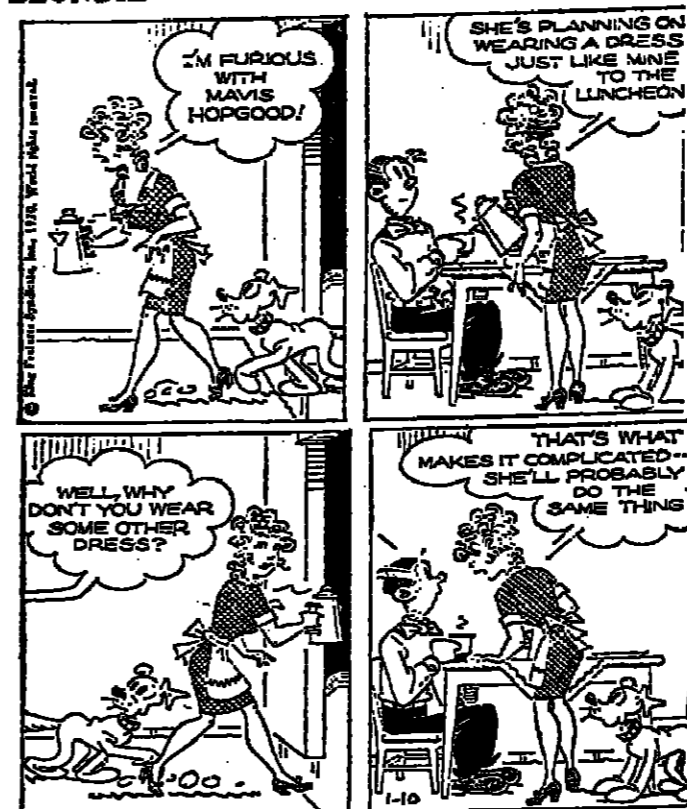
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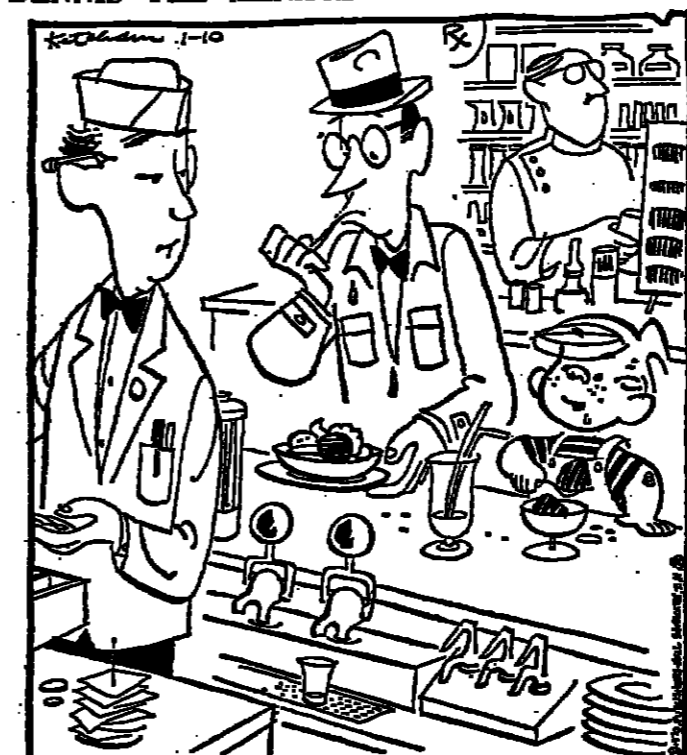
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEHRI **NYSOW** **BEMFUL** **FEEDAC**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IN **TONES**

Yesterday's Jumble: **DAILY ARBOR JUMPER SICKEN**
Answer: **When it comes to words this guy doesn't have much of a flow—A DRIP**

BOOKS

LIVING POOR: A PEACE CORPS CHRONICLE
By Moritz Thomsen. University of Washington Press. 314 p. \$6.95.

Reviewed by John Rothschild

FOR THE U.S. reading public, the Peace Corps was a literary as well as a technological expectation—that sending sensitive college graduates with degrees in English literature to live for two years in places that Joseph Conrad couldn't even have dreamed up would produce masterpieces in human insight and contribute significantly to man's verbiage about himself. If the organization has failed us technically in not creating enough bridges and chicken coops to justify the annual \$100 million of taxpayers' money, it has had no less dismal a career in the literary realm.

The choices in writing "Living Poor" are polarized by the extreme contradictions in our ideas about what it means to be poor. The poor are savage and underdeveloped but they are also pure and dignified, not tainted with the moral guilt of the rich. They are dangerously dissatisfied and at the same time they are lullingly tranquil. Those who work with the poor are heroes or exploiters, and the positions a Peace Corps veteran can safely take are rejecting the Third World, or going native.

In this setting, Moritz Thomsen's "Living Poor" comes on like real talking in a room full of stutterers. It may not contain the profundity to win any national book awards, but for any volunteer who has tried to write home about the People, it is a kind of verbal salvation. In the future, volunteers can just mail out chapters of the book, and sign "love" at the bottom.

"Living Poor" is about Rio Verde, a small fishing village on Ecuador's northern Pacific coast, but it is not too much about Rio Verde. Thomsen does take something from Oscar Lewis, but the reader is aware of something more than a Lewis tape recorder. There is a man there, sitting at a table in the sparsely bright room of a house, some lamp, kicking the chickens away from his feet, agonizing about how he fits into this swirling poverty around him. It is also a book about the Peace Corps, but not so much that the reader needs a bureaucratic translator.

Thomsen should get an award for being the only volunteer who has ever written 300 pages without mentioning "host country national" even once. Most important, the book is about Moritz Thomsen, who knows what Norman of Aquarius knew about the Moon Shot—that he is an alien in a strange, other world and must record his reactions as well as his observations. Fortunately, Thomsen lacks the overblown aspects of Mailer's accounts. He is important in Rio Verde, but not more important than Rio Verde itself.

Principally a compilation of articles published over the last four years in the San Francisco Chronicle (Thomsen was a volunteer for that amount of time), "Living Poor" is powerful for its overwhelming honesty. Thomsen admits his love for the town (a very Peace Corps thing to do) but also admits his hate, disdain, and callousness towards it, something which in Peace Corps circles is roughly equal to admitting to

Stokely Carmichael that as Negroes do small bad. He is many of the town's customs ridiculous, but does not for to turn his sarcasm inward, mocking the absurdity of a gringo trying to convince natives to join cooperatives grow corn in the dry sea, and eat over-sized radishes, of which would be grounds, Rio Verdeans to send one their own to a crazy house.

Thomsen is not a Peace Corps volunteer, but is perhaps why he wrote unusual Peace Corps book less-than-successful farmer's self (piper, California), who joined the organization he already 48, divorced, and satisfied. But like most of teens, Thomsen is a misadventurer, and goes development with a fatal fervor. At the end, then enough of him left to see the results—disappointing, suits that made Thomsen, the townspeople, almost lie that maybe God did a hex on all of them.

For those who believe development stories, like stories, should have happy endings, Thomsen's book will be a disappointment. There is a rainbow over the far horizon, but not of gold. The verde, the sea still washes corn crops, and the most a dant harvest is of amebae stomach parasites.

Thomsen has taken a out of the fiber of this, but he has not turned his on his source. After return to the U.S. to participate the training of some new unteers, he has gone to Ecuador, where he will farm not too far from Verde.

With profits he hopes to from his book, Thomsen provide land for the more blivious members of the Verde cooperative.

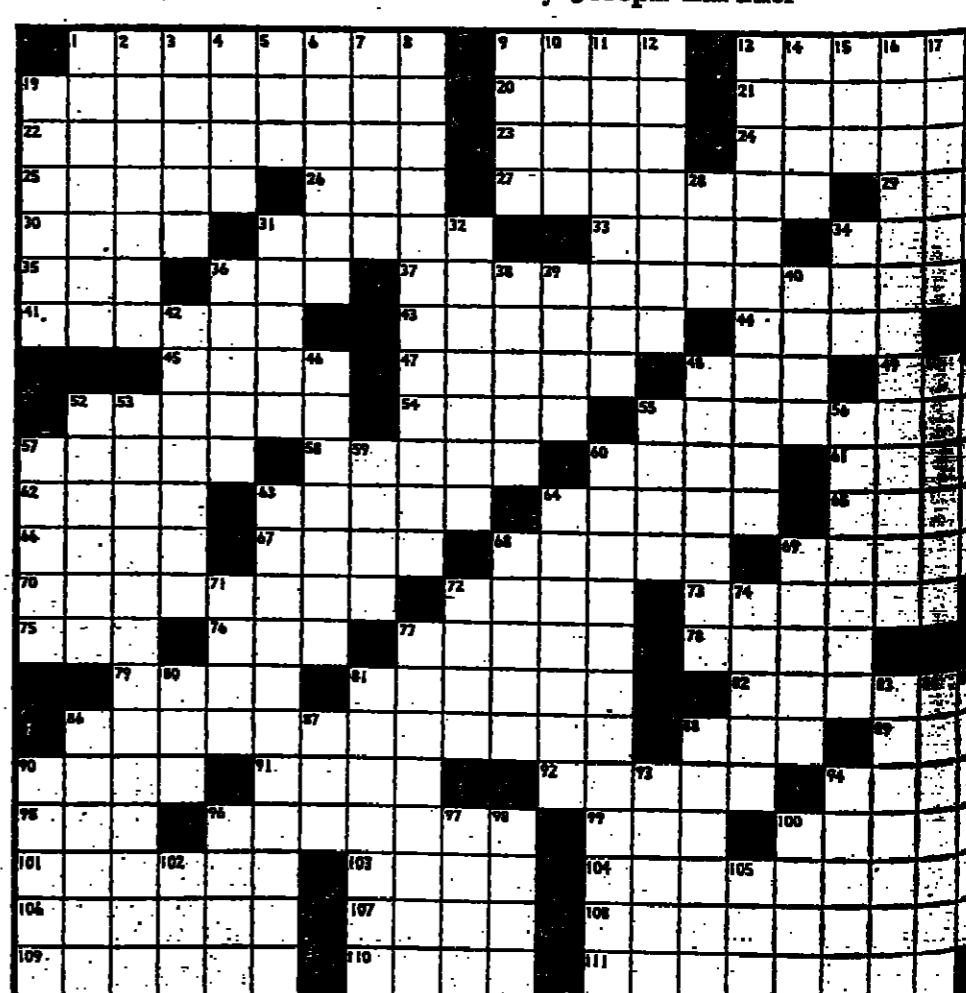
"Living Poor" is it sue will help people to live poor, which may be his development is all about. T sen will not, incidentally, corn and raise chickens, is what he tried to tell the Verde people to do. He concentrate on coconuts, much greater profit—ma which proves that what like poor people, can attem be flexible enough to learn ways of developing.

"Living Poor" is a well-ten book for a U.S. All in all, it conveys a sense of Rio Verde, but deified, underfed but cous, comic but death- hopeful but hopeless, and but satisfied.

The reviewer is a Peace C volunteer in Ecuador. His ticles have appeared in publications, including Washington Post, for which wrote this review.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WORD PARADE—By Joseph LaFauci



- ACROSS**
1. Light gray
 2. Slightly slap
 3. Brown, rainbow, etc.
 4. Italian cheese
 5. Eliza's output
 6. Cruel, as a villain
 7. Honor
 8. Canned to
 9. Red
 10. Belong
 11. Rhyme
 12. Unhappy hair
 13. Rosewater
 14. Where
 15. Sour dough's
 16. Tied
 17. Yarn and boom
 18. Support
 19. Fundamental
 20. Old Friday's
 21. Pittsburgh
 22. Generation
 23. With it
 24. Intolerant
 25. Petty
 26. Friends
 27. Disapproving
 28. Sounds
 29. Truck supports
 30. Yesterday
 31. Rhythmic
 32. Run on
 33. Bluebird's bird
 34. Never get
 35. Sale in
 36. "Private Lives"
 37. Meeklin of
 38. Berlin
 39. Bermuda
 40. For one
 41. Football fields
 42. For short
 43. Blackboard
 44. Head
 45. Heavy sound
 46. Buffalo of India
 47. Spill for
 48. Gradual decrease
 49. One's time
 50. One's time
 51. Origin
 52. For one
 53. Crowded out
 54. Sides
 55. Victory
 56. Creation
 57. Shopped
 58. Waste for a dog
 59. Haste
 60. Orchestra
 61. Flying prefix
 62. Heraldic fur
 63. One in a
 64. Pittsburgh
 65. Private matter
 66. Referred to
 67. Peace Shag
 68. Blind date
 69. France's Le
 70. Cure of a kind
 71. Destiny
 72. Days of yore
 73. TV comedy star
 74. Drums
 75. Moravro
 76. Wild and
 77. Struck
 78. Ancient Syria
 79. Less sign
 80. Bare
 81. Conquered
 82. to obesity
 83. Spade
 84. Garden
 85. Lee's horse
- DOWN**
1. Parashadow
 2. Female form
 3. Ward off
 4. Lacerated
 5. Come, for one
 6. Ungentlemanly
 7. Cooper Indian
 8. Town hall
 9. Drifted
 10. Byron poem
 11. Unscrupled
 12. Fast traveler
 13. Man
 14. Society
 15. Knappe city
 16. Make a who
 17. Judgment
 18. Bullock
 19. Original
 20. Deceitful
 21. Filled
 22. Gallop
 23. Fables in
 24. Slanted, with
 25. Inland, with
 26. Numbness's
 27. Freshwater fish
 28. Consider
 29. Pleading
 30. Like some
 31. Real deal
 32. Resolving
 33. A pest
 34. Egyptian city
 35. Pecc
 36. Expert, with
 37. Refreshing
 38. Quality of some
 39. psychologic
 40. Actress Vela
 41. Watched
 42. Ears
 43. ADVERTISE
 44. Not making
 45. the grade
 46. Expert advisers
 47. Refreshing
 48. drink: Colles
 49. Italian actress
 50. Singer Bobby
 51. Pronoun
 52. TV maestro
 53. Kind of race
 54. Concentrated
 55. Feminine suffix
 56. Envelope
 57. Improperly
 58. Human being
 59. Recover from
 60. Tied
 61. Degraded
 62. "Leave to Beasts"
 63. Girl's name
 64. D.C. basket
 65. Darcy
 66. Part of N.E.
 67. Counterpoint
 68. Gov't agent
 69. Freasy
 70. Conclude
 71. Gun as coat

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. L.I.L. 2. DASH 3. MURDER 4. INSULIN 5. AMARILLO 6. AVIATION 7. INDIAN 8. RINGING 9. INDIAN 10. INDIAN 11. INDIAN 12. INDIAN 13. INDIAN 14. INDIAN 15. INDIAN 16. INDIAN 17. INDIAN 18. INDIAN 19. INDIAN 20. INDIAN 21. INDIAN 22. INDIAN 23. INDIAN 24. INDIAN 25. INDIAN 26. INDIAN 27. INDIAN 28. INDIAN 29. INDIAN 30. INDIAN 31. INDIAN 32. INDIAN 33. INDIAN 34. INDIAN 35. INDIAN 36. INDIAN 37. INDIAN 38. INDIAN 39. INDIAN 40. INDIAN 41. INDIAN 42. INDIAN 43. INDIAN 44. INDIAN 45. INDIAN 46. INDIAN 47. INDIAN 48. INDIAN 49. INDIAN 50. INDIAN 51. INDIAN 52. INDIAN 53. INDIAN 54. INDIAN 55. INDIAN 56. INDIAN 57. INDIAN 58. INDIAN 59. INDIAN 60. INDIAN 61. INDIAN 62. INDIAN 63. INDIAN 64. INDIAN 65. INDIAN 66. INDIAN 67. INDIAN 68. INDIAN 69. INDIAN 70. INDIAN 71. INDIAN 72. INDIAN 73. INDIAN 74. INDIAN 75. INDIAN 76. INDIAN 77. INDIAN 78. INDIAN 79. INDIAN 80. INDIAN 81. INDIAN 82. INDIAN 83. INDIAN 84. INDIAN 85. INDIAN 86. INDIAN 87. INDIAN 88. INDIAN 89. INDIAN 90. INDIAN 91. INDIAN 92. INDIAN 93. INDIAN 94. INDIAN 95. INDIAN 96. INDIAN 97. INDIAN 98. INDIAN 99. INDIAN 100. INDIAN 101. INDIAN 102. INDIAN 103. INDIAN 104. INDIAN 105. INDIAN 106. INDIAN 107. INDIAN 108. INDIAN 109. INDIAN

كندا في الوطن

Raider Cornerback Got Threat on Life

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP)—Oakland Raider cornerback Neilson Wilson had threats against his life shortly before the Raiders played in the American Football League title game here last Sunday, the Oakland Tribune reported today.

"Tribune sports editor George Ross wrote from New Orleans that Raider officials confirmed that Wilson and his wife had received two threatening phone calls two days before Oakland lost the title to the Kansas City Chiefs, 17-7."

Wilson said the caller threatened to kill him if the Raiders won the game. He told Oakland coach John Madden about the incident the following day and a special guard was hired to protect his wife on Saturday evening while Wilson stayed with the team at a motel near the Oakland Coliseum.

Raider officials said Wilson tended to pass off the incident as a prank. Nothing further was heard after the threats Friday night.

Wilson is reportedly visiting relatives in Texas and Louisiana and was not immediately available for comment.

NFL: 'Just Another Grid League', Out to Cure a Year-Old Hangover

By Shirley Povich
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—An "important" football game has also been an important work for this week in addition to the Super Bowl game here between the Kansas City Chiefs and the Minnesota Vikings.

The game has been the subject of a network television special, "The Super Bowl Hangover," which is being shown on the Super Bowl network.

There is good, old-fashioned football, but one more about the front end and the pass rush, and the down-and-out, the quick releases and the inevitable hard-hitting. Everybody on the Minnesota Vikings is saying continually that they are not taking the Kansas City Chiefs lightly, and the Chiefs are saying that while they respect the Vikings they also respect themselves.

The Vikings are either 12 or 13-point favorites, depending on whether the odds emanate from Las Vegas or Minneapolis, but those who go with the betting favorite have learned to regard this fourth Super Bowl game as a bit more gingerly than the first three.

The Super Bowl, always supposed to be a romp for the NFL champion, is still suffering from a year-old hangover due to putting too much faith in the Baltimore Colts last January. The New York Jets did more than lick the 17-point-favorite Colts. Their breakthrough unmasked the haughty NFL as just another football league like their own.

Cool Article
Len Dawson, the Chiefs' quarterback, is a cool article whether he is looking over a defense set-up or explaining to a swarm of newsmen that he had nothing to do with any coaches. Dawson's kind is called the clean-cut type, and he inspires faith. As they also say of his kind, pots will be pots.

The names of the two Super Bowl quarterbacks, Dawson and Joe Kapp, will not be high up in the statistics of the 1969 season. Kapp rated only No. 10 among the NFL quarterbacks with Dawson pulling in more than a No. 6 ranking in the NFL. Obviously, they had other attributes that could not be measured by percentage points.

When it was important, Dawson and Kapp were for their teams. In Dawson's case he was particularly gratifying to his coach, Hank Stram, because it was getting to be an NFL cliché that "Stram doesn't win the big one."

This was a reference to his failure against Green Bay in the first Super Bowl, and his inability to get back into it in 1967-68 with what appeared to be the AFL's best team. But Stram passed a test last week when, after losing six of his last seven against Oakland, he won the big one.

Quarterback Meet
The big, bad pass-rush of the Vikings, led by the predatory Carl Eller and Alan Page, who gobble quarterbacks, meet with perhaps more passion than any other from men, is certain to be a problem for

Dawson. Also there could be a problem with the Vikings' secondary, which is nimble and hostile.

Bill Nelsen of the Browns, who had a carnival against the Dallas Cowboys, couldn't probe "the Vikings' defense with any success. Those coaches not only covered Nelsen's receivers but made two

key pass interceptions. Dawson happens to be the worst in the AFL in percentage of pass interceptions, an unsightly 7.8.

Among those Vikings lying in wait was Paul Krause. He must have been Paul among the best on our team in tackling."

The AFL has some fine quarterbacks, including Joe Namath and Daryle Lamonica and Dawson, but it is safe to comment that the Chiefs have never seen the likes of the Vikings' Kapp. Neither did the other NFL teams until Kapp came into the league three years ago as an emigre from Canada.

Extra Dimension
There have been quarterbacks who are both passing and running threats but Kapp boasts an extra dimension. He thrives on broken plays, likes to hit tacklers head on and take his chances of beating them (which are good), uses his bulk like a bar-room brawler, and goes away with long, hanging passes that are intercepted against other quarterbacks.

Kapp's quest for the battle is undisputed but it has not diminished the pride in him. He was saying, "And I also realized another of my ambitions: I had a fight in the Garden." True, except that it happened in a tree-for-all that broke out all over the Garden's basketball floor when Kapp's U. of California team took exception to what some of the U. of Dayton guys were doing in a tournament game.

Confused K.O.
Many analysts foresee the passes of Joe Kapp, Grant's quarterback, destroying a confused Kansas City secondary playing with Willie Mitchell in place of Robinson and this is the reason behind the 13-point-favorite role.

But Grant is dubious. "Nobody here sets the point line," he said as he addressed a group of sports writers at the Hilton Inn Motel, the Viking headquarters near the airport. In adjoining rooms the players were meeting with assistant coaches.

The weather remained cold, 35 degrees, which Grant saw as no advantage for the Vikings, who came out of the frozen North on Tuesday.

"After what we've been through the past three weeks," he said, "we wouldn't complain if it was 75 degrees."

Anthony Drills
Not only will the Vikings be ready for the Chiefs, but also for the National Anthem. Grant, Alderman, the only Viking player remaining from the stocking pool that got the Super Bowl franchise going in 1967, disclosed the squad had had National Anthem drills.

"We let Milt Sunde run them," said Alderman. "He's a sergeant in the National Guard." Sunde, the right guard, taught the players how to line up evenly on the field, to stand at attention and how not to wiggle or scratch.

Max Winter, the president of the Vikings, said yesterday, "Most of the credit for this team's development should go to two men: our general manager, Jim Finks, who coordinates everything, and Bud Grant, who has done a tremendous job. This year our players have this '40 for 50' slogan, and our success has come from the coordination of these fellows rather than individual stardom."

Scotland Hosts French 15 In 5-Nations Rugby Opener

EDINBURGH, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Scotland and France—the two lowest-placed teams last year—open this season's Five-Nations Rugby Union Tournament when they clash at Murrayfield tomorrow.

France failed to win a match last season and Scotland managed only one victory—against France in Paris.

Scotland already has a major victory under its belt this season—over South Africa—and has chosen the same 15 men who saw duty that day even though they lost, 29-13, to the "second" team in a subsequent trial game.

There are weaknesses in the team, for Ian Smith, despite being the hero of the South African game with his match-winning try, is not a great fullback, nor has his place-kicking been good enough to override his deficiencies in other respects.

Nevertheless, Scotland showed tremendous spirit as it fought to overcome the Springboks and the Scottish selectors clearly relished relying on captain Jim Reilly to inspire his men again.

France is in the process of rebuilding and only six of the party that toured Australia and New Zealand are included. France, however, has a habit of finding a team from apparently nowhere.

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6385 Kitchener/Tyrol, Austria.

1-Pt. Win Would Make Vike Coach 'Delirious'

By William N. Wallace
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Although his team is favored by 13 points, coach Bud Grant of the Minnesota Vikings predicted yesterday that Sunday's Super Bowl game here between the Minnesota club and the Kansas City Chiefs would be close.

"Neither team is going to get knocked out of the ball park," said the 42-year-old white-haired, blue-eyed Grant. "Also, I expect a low-scoring game."

Grant brushed aside a suggestion that the Vikings might wish to run up a score on the Chiefs, the American Football League champions, to "revenge" last year's victory by the New York Jets, the AFL title team, over Baltimore, the National League entry.

"He said he would be 'delirious' with a one-point victory. Although it would be polite for Grant to envision a close, exciting game, this man has convictions behind his opinions. He minimized the probable loss through injury of Johnny Robinson, the seasoned Kansas City safety. "All teams who come this far have good depth," he reasoned. Similarly, he said the Vikings lack their regular cornerback, Bobby Bryant, but replaced him with Ed Sharrockman.

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By Lincoln A. Werden
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The winner of the two tournaments that closed the 1969 season, Palmer seemed him, fresh and anxious as he set out to make it three in a row over the hilly, par-71 city course of 6,827 yards.

But Hill, the winner of three competitions in 1969; Lunn, a former National Public Links champion, and Cerrudo, a former Walker Cup amateur, each turned in a share of the spectacular to keep ahead of Palmer. Arnie was tied at 67 by Fred Marti.

Hill carded an eagle at one hole and ran in puts of 25 feet at two other greens in his 32-34. Lunn, who scored in the 1969 Greater Hartford open by beating Hill in a four-hole playoff, sank a 40-foot putt for a birdie on the 18th after driving under a tree. Cerrudo, the winner of the 1969 Cajun Classic as a rookie pro, dropped a 40-footer for a birdie at the second and came back in 32.

Palmer's 7:45 a.m. starting time did not deter a sizable army from being present to see him hit his first drive of the 1970 tour. He said he had gone through "fifty steps" in his hotel room earlier to prepare for the round. He said his slinging hip didn't bother him.

Palmer downed a tricky three-foot putt for an opening par and one gallery yelled "Go get them, Arnie." He almost did.

You Can Take Mets Out of N.Y.

By Mike Katz
PARIS, Jan. 9.—The sun shone in Paris today. The New York Mets were in town.

"The sun always shines on the Mets," said catcher Jerry Grote, one of four players who passed quickly through here on the way to face a seven-day Mediterranean cruise.

Grote, infielder Wayne Garrett, outfielder Red Casper, third baseman Bobby Felt, center fielder Edie Yost and the three Met announcers—Lindsay Nelson, Ralph Kiner and Bob Murphy—were the guests of Leisure Planning Corporation, a travel agency that got so excited when the Mets won the World Series it invited the whole team on the tour. Presumably, the other Mets were too busy making money to have time for leisure.

The few that did make it were given a champagne reception at the City Hilton soon after landing at 10:45 this morning. "Hey, what do I do with the glasses?" said Grote, who only sees champagne in locker rooms after clinching pennants and World Series. "Just give me the bottle."

After lunch, the group was taken by bus to the American Embassy, where it was received by Sergeant Shriver, a former Yale second baseman and Baltimore Oriole fan. "I remember the old Orioles,"

ABA Results
Thursday Night
Indiana 118 (Keller 23, Lewis 22), Kentucky 108 (Campbell 28, Moore 25)
New Orleans 97 (G. Jones 24, Butler 21), Miami 85 (Staggs 15, Eldie 12).
"old-timers" from beyond the 20-year cutoff date.

To keep the list in manageable proportions, a screening committee has waded out obviously unsuitable candidates who would be all within the 5-to-30 year period.

Each voter can list up to ten names on his ballot—but he doesn't have to list any; he can choose two, three, four—any number up to ten.

Any player whose name appears on 75 percent of the ballots is elected. There are no "automatic" elections for a particular feat (such as batting 400 or winning 30 games or pitching a perfect game).

It is quite possible, therefore, to have a year in which no one is elected.

This could be such a year, since none of the current eligibles has

overwhelmingly popular support. Next year, for example, Yogi Berra will be eligible and he will be a favorite for inclusion; after the 1971 season, Sandy Kousser's name will come up, and he'll be considered a sure thing. But this year, no such glamorous name is on the list.

The three newest eligibles are Duke Snider, Bobby Shantz and Billy Bruton.

Thursday's College Basketball

East
Gardner-Webb 88, Pfeiffer 72.
Morehead 80, Cleveland 63.
Jackson 81, Tex. South 72.
Midwest
Drake 82, Wichita St. 65.
Bradley 81, Mo. Tech. St. 68.
East Ill. 70, Duquesne 60.
St. Louis 84, St. Peter's N.J. 82.
Mo. (Rolla) 78, Wis. (Milw.) 70.
McKendree 88, Harris Tnrs 82.
S.E. Austin 81, McMurry 61.
Elmhurst 90, Tr. St. Ind. 62.
Spring Arbor 106, Northwest 81.
Yeb. Omaha 72, Northwest Mo. 70.
Morningside 71, Augustana (S.D.) 68.
Valley City 82, Mayville 68.
Missouri 110, Chadron 79.
Quincy (Ill.) 83, St. Norbert 87.
Lafayette 67, Greenview 87.
South
Georgetown (D.C.) 100, Geo. Wash. 81.
Davidson 85, VMI 82.
Navy 75, Gettysburg 67.
Lamar Tech 63, Centenary 62.
Clemson 89, Georgetown 82, 81.
Chesapeake 106, Del. St. 82.
Perman 100, Weftord 82.
St. Andrews 82, N.C. Wesleyan 77 (67).
Baylor 82, LaSalle 72.
High Point 87, Presbyterian 72.
Samford 117, Atl. Christian 88.
Salem 111, Columbia (Ga.) 109 (64).
So. Miss. 124, So. Ala. 70.
Ky. Wesleyan 102, Delta St. 72.
Wash. Lee 88, Bridgewater (Va.) 74.
Lincoln Mem. 84, Emory-Henry 81.
Old Dominion 84, Rand. Mason 82.
Mt. St. Mary's 80, Shipensburg 87.
Rollins 114, Fla. South. 86 (202).
Texas 82, St. Norbert 87.
Southern 82, Prairie View 82.
Nicholls 72, McKeesport 70.
Campbell 82, Belmont Abbey 72.
Fairleigh 82, St. Francis 81.
Augusta 121, Edward Waters 74.
Clerke 80, Morehouse 74.
Quincy (Ill.) 83, St. Norbert 87.
Tenn. Wesleyan 75, Tusculum 71.
La. Tech 82, Southeast (La.) 67.
Southern (La.) 72, S.W. 79.



FREE FALL—Bobby Davis, upended by Mike Crislip's Sunday punch in West Virginia's Golden Gloves, finally became a 2d round TKO victim.

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French Take 5 of Top 7 Places

Miss Mir Wins Downhill, Setting Course Record

GRINDELWALD, Switzerland, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Freckle-faced Isabelle Mir led a French clean sweep in the first women's downhill of the season today and teammate Annie Famose won the combined slalom and downhill standings.

Red-haired Miss Mir, 20, dashed down the 2,380 meter (2,515-yards) long course, with a drop of 800 meters (856 yards) in 1:50.62 minutes for an average speed of about 48 miles an hour and a Grindelwald record. Annie Famose was second in 1:51.11 and another French girl, Florence Steurer, finished third in 1:51.26.

Correct waxing for the soft and slow-up course, superb skill and power helped the French team to outclass the field of 52.

The best non-French skier, last year's winner Wilfried Drexel, came in fourth, a second slower than Miss Mir. It was another humiliating defeat for the once powerful Austrian squad, which took only one place among the top ten, by Anne Marie Proell's fifth.

Jacot Retains Lead
The French had five among the top seven as Francoise Machi and Ingrid Lafforgue finished sixth and seventh respectively. If Michele Jacot had not taken a spectacular spill when entering the finishing slope, they would have taken six places among the top ten.

Despite the spill, Miss Jacot retained her commanding lead in the World Cup standings with 121 points. Francoise Machi is second with 77 points and American Barbara Cochran, from Richmond, Va., is still third, with 70 points, although she failed to finish also.

Miss Mir, who won the silver medal in the 1968 Olympic downhill, emerged as the top favorite for the race when she clocked the fastest time during the non-stop training yesterday.

"This helped my confidence," she said. "I am very pleased," she added, pointing out that she has not changed her downhill skis for four years now. "The old skis still carry me to victory," she grinned.

The Right Wax
The race was held in warm weather with temperatures ranging as high as six degrees. This made waxing very important and French team trainer Jean Benanger, a great wax expert, received a lot of credit for the team's showing. The disappointing U.S. squad refused to make wrong waxing responsible for their bad placings.

The best American, blonde Karen Budge from Jackson, Wyo., could do no better than 19th. "It was not wrong wax. I just skied too badly."

NBA Standings
EASTERN DIVISION
New York 25 7 759
Milwaukee 22 7 759
Baltimore 20 7 759
Philadelphia 20 7 759
Cleveland 19 7 759
Boston 17 4 15 1/2
Detroit 16 29 328 2 1/2
WESTERN DIVISION
Atlanta 28 18 526
Los Angeles 20 22 455 1 1/2
San Francisco 20 22 455 1 1/2
Chicago 20 24 455 8
Portland 20 22 455 1 1/2
San Diego 17 25 395 10 1/2
Seattle 16 29 328 1 1/2
Thursday's Results
Chicago 128 (Love 34, Raskins 34), Phoenix 123 (Love 34, Raskins 34).
21 (Bulls' highest point total in history and 3-team scoring record for Chicago court).
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Ashe, the top-ranked U.S. player, lodged his application in New York last month after Secretary of State William P. Rogers had promised to give the State Department's full support to his bid.

The South African Lawn Tennis Union has accepted Ashe's entry in the national championship. If Ashe obtained a visa, he would be the first Negro ever to play against whites in South African tennis.

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